

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 525.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1837.

PRICE
FOURPENCE,
(Stamped Edition, 5d.)

For the convenience of Subscribers in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than 3 Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Rue du Coq-St.-Honoré, Paris, or at the Athenæum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring postage to be paid in London, 2s. 6d. or 1l. 2s. the year. To other countries, the postage in addition.

(JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT.)

REVIEWS

Travels to the Ural, the Altai, and the Caspian Sea—[Reise nach dem Ural, &c.] By A. von Humboldt, G. Ehrenberg, and G. Rose. Berlin, Eichhoff; London, Asher.

GERMAN travellers and philosophers—for in Germany those characters are not unfrequently united—seem to be thoroughly acquainted with the merits of

The saving counsel, "Keep your piece nine years."

Instead of hurrying with the crude notes of thoughtless journeys to the book factories of some Herr Colburn or Herr Bentley, to be for a season the gossip of the town, and fill up the intervals of High Dutch small talk—(if High Dutch be really reducible to that degree of tenuity)—they elaborate for years with the most patient care, and illustrate with the greatest industry, the results of their travels, on which they usually set out with the intention of making useful observations. The consequence may be easily inferred. Though occasionally cumbersome or tediously minute, they are, taken collectively, immeasurably superior to our tourists, and rarely fail to make some substantial additions to our knowledge of the globe.

Thus Erman, whose valuable work on Siberia was made known betimes to the readers of the *Athenæum* (see Nos. 484—6), devoted three years to the preparation of his first volume; two years more passed over before he published his meteorological and mathematical observations; and now, after the lapse of an equal interval, we are promised the second volume of his narrative. M. Rose has been seven years preparing the volume which now lies before us, or rather, we should say, in studying his materials. Nor is there any absurdity in such delay: where chemical analyses are to be made, and sound explanations are to be offered of natural phenomena, it would be the part of charlatanism to affect haste. Besides, M. Rose travelled to the Ural Mountains in company with the great founder of the sect of philosophical travellers, M. von Humboldt, who sets a glorious example to his disciples of that total exemption from avidity of popular applause, which ought to characterize those who seek for lasting fame, inasmuch as he is now slowly completing the narrative of his travels in the Cordilleras, from which he returned three and thirty years ago.

In 1827, M. von Humboldt was consulted by the Russian government in reference to the design, since, we believe, carried into execution, of issuing a platina currency, to be coined from the produce of the Uralian mines. His advice on a similar project had been previously sought by the Spanish ministers. Indeed, the advantages of a platina currency had been urged to the Allied Sovereigns at the Congress of Verona by some private speculators, who hoped thereby to increase the demand for the produce of the South American mines. In the course of his correspondence on this subject with the Russian minister of finance, M. von Humboldt expressed a wish to visit the Uralian mines. His scientific aspirations, disclosed almost inadvertently, met with the attention due to his character; and it was immediately signified to him that the Emperor Nicholas desired him to make a journey to the Ural Mountains, or, in other words, would defray all his expenses, leaving him, at the same

time, free in his choice of companions, his time of starting, as well as in the details and extent of his movements.

The offer of such munificent patronage was not to be rejected, and accordingly M. von Humboldt, after a year's postponement, prepared to execute the imperial commands, selecting, for companions of his journey, M. Gustave Rose, of Berlin, an able chemist and mineralogist, and M. Ehrenberg, well known for his travels in Egypt, Syria, on the shores of the Red Sea, &c. The latter of these gentlemen was to give his whole attention to the zoology and botany of the countries visited. M. von Humboldt undertook the astronomical and magnetical observations and the personal narrative, though he subsequently threw the latter portion of his task on M. Rose, whose peculiar province was the mineralogy.

M. Rose's volume is the first instalment of the rich scientific spoil brought home by this well-appointed triple phalanx; and we at once recognize its sterling value; but, at the same time, we cannot refrain from dropping into our reader's ear, that the narrative of a journey is best written while the impressions of scenery, and the little circumstances of every incident, are still fresh in the memory. Few minds can retain the vivid colours of reality after the lapse of years, but must either enliven their tardy volumes like Mendez Pinto and Bruce, by giving way to the vivacity of their imaginations, or else be satisfied, like M. Rose, to be cold and correct. Our author's geognostical observations on the Uralian Mountains, and on the other parts of his route, though probably considered by him the more essential portion of his volume, are, in detail, too dry for our pages, and belong to a field too extensive to be easily treated in miniature. Heartily recommending them, therefore, to the study of the geologist, we shall here pass them by in silence, nor, amidst such a profusion, deign to notice any save the precious minerals.

The travellers left Berlin on the 12th April, 1829, and travelling north-eastwards, on the second day of their journey, found the road covered with snow. On the 15th they arrived at Königsberg. Here, while M. von Humboldt conversed with the celebrated astronomer Bessel, M. Rose, no less assiduous in his department, visited the University for the sake of its rich collection of specimens of amber containing insects. On the shores near Königsberg, amber is found in great quantities. Formerly, the business of collecting it was intrusted to a public officer, and the annual produce was sold by public auction. But since 1811, the amber of the shores between Dantzic and Memel has been farmed by a merchant named Douglas, (an enterprising Briton, we presume,) for the sum of 10,000 dollars yearly. His stores, with vaulted roofs and iron doors, in which he kept his valuable and very inflammable merchandise, were visited by our author, who was surprised to find an article, usually seen only in small quantities, here amassed to the amount of 150,000 pounds weight. The cause of this great accumulation was the falling off in the demand at Constantinople, previously the chief market for the sale of amber, owing to the embarrassed state of Turkey, and the sumptuary edicts of the Sultan.

Amber is collected on the shores of Pomerania, where it is thrown by the sea, chiefly after

a continuance of north winds; and is also dug up along the strand, or at the foot of the downs, which have in some places a height of 100 or 150 feet. Regular mines, with shafts and galleries, were formerly opened in search of it; but its present depressed value will not repay such expensive works. It is a remarkable fact, that as far back as tolerably correct accounts can be procured, or for three centuries, the quantity of amber annually collected on the southern shores of the Baltic has remained nearly constant, varying but little from 150 hogsheds. The inhabitants of Königsberg, and of the other towns along those shores, have every reason to lament the existence of the precious commodity, which makes their strand and sea-side fields too sacred for them to walk upon, the rigorous jealousy with which the amber coast is guarded subjecting every one who ventures on the forbidden ground to the annoyance of search and detention.

M. Rose omits to give us any information respecting the wide distribution of amber throughout the globe, in almost every quarter of which some specimens have been found. In England it occurs in various places; among others, on Highgate Hill, and at Brentford. Neither does he say anything of its origin, though it is tolerably well ascertained to be the indurated resin of a dicotyledonous plant; nor of the characters of the insects enclosed in it, many of which, as the scorpions, for example, and the large-headed ants, are evidently forms belonging to a warm climate. How heartily, and how instructively, would M. von Humboldt have enlarged on such a theme!

Hastening through Memel, Riga, and even through Dorpat, where the celebrated astronomer Struve, and the naturalist Ledebour, would have gladly detained them, our travellers reached St. Petersburg on the 1st May. The first sight of the Russian capital, according to our author, surprises even those who are acquainted with London and Paris. We believe the fact to be, that St. Petersburg makes a very strong first impression, because its magnificence is, in a great measure, concentrated in a single quarter, beyond which the inquisitive stranger is surprised to find only the humblest dwellings and comparative poverty.

But whatever may be the boast of this city with respect to the style of its architecture, it cannot be disputed that the granite columns which adorn its churches and public places are sufficient to enrapture a mineralogist. Who indeed can refuse to admire the column, reared in 1832, to the memory of the Emperor Alexander, of a single block of granite, 84 feet in height, and about 11 in diameter? One of the churches (that of Isaac) has, on three of its sides, double rows of granite columns 56 feet high. Another church counts 95 great pillars, each of a single block. Then, as to those whose microscopic organs refuse to be gratified with colossal proportions, they may gloat their eyes over "the barbaric pearl and gold," hoarded in many a mineralogical cabinet. We cannot keep pace with our author in his description of these curiosities, nor cast more than a single glance at the great topaz in the public museum, which measures nearly five inches in length and breadth; or at the beryls of equal magnitude; or at the lump of native gold weighing 24lb., found in the Uralian Mountains; or at the mass of Ma-

lachte, above three feet high, and valued at a sum exceeding 20,000*l.* sterling.

Not contented with the inspection of rough minerals, M. Rose made his way into the palace, and got a sight of the far-famed imperial jewels. His chief attention was, of course, directed to the great diamond at the top of the sceptre, which measures an inch and a quarter in its greatest diameter, and weighs 194 carats. It is inferior, however, to the Pitt or Regent diamond belonging to the French crown, which weighed, when rough, 410; and now, cut as a brilliant, weighs 137 carats. The Russian diamond is very imperfectly cut, and, if shaped as a brilliant, would lose perhaps nearly half of its weight. We must here observe to our reader, that the lustre of the diamond is the direct consequence of its great refractive power, which may be so taken advantage of, that by giving the back of the diamond a certain shape, scarcely any light can escape or be transmitted through it, but must be nearly all reflected back again through one or more of the anterior facets. This curious illustration of optical laws is never taken notice of, as far as we are aware, in popular treatises on Optics; and, indeed, the erroneous opinion that the diamond has some mysterious power of generating light, seems even to be widely current. The number of ill-cut diamonds to be met with (and the great Pitt diamond is of this class), would also lead to the conclusion that the art of cutting them has been empirically arrived at.

The Russian diamond formerly ornamented the throne of Nadir Shah, on whose death it was stolen, and after some time came into the hands of an Armenian merchant named Shafra, who bought it with other precious stones, including a large emerald and a ruby, for 50,000 piastres. Twelve years later, the Empress Katharine II. gave him for the diamond alone, 450,000 rubles (about 70,000*l.* sterling), with a pension and letters of nobility. Such is the history of this diamond given by M. Rose; but the generally received account is, that it formed one of the eyes of an Indian idol, and was carried off as plunder by a French soldier. It is, however, possible that both stories may be true. Subsequent to our author's visit to St. Petersburg, the store of imperial jewels was augmented by the present of a large diamond, an inch and a half in length, partly in its native state, and weighing 89 carats, made to the Emperor by the Persian Prince Cosroes, the son of Abbas Mirza, on the occasion of his visit to the Russian capital. To this notice of the great Russian gem, our readers would probably like to see appended some account of those which approach or rival it in value. The French diamond, purchased in India by Thomas Pitt, governor of Madras, for 20,400*l.*, was sold by him in 1716 to the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, for 24 millions of francs (payable in assignats), or about 80,000*l.* It is of the purest water, and altogether the most perfect diamond known; so that probably its theoretical value, or that calculated from its weight alone (about 141,000*l.*) is not liable to exception. It was originally set in the crown of the King of France, but was transferred, by order of Napoleon, to the hilt of the sword of state, where we believe it still remains.

The Austrian diamond, weighing 139 carats, is rose cut, and has a light yellow tinge, which, however, does not impair its lustre. It was originally purchased for a few pence, as a piece of rock crystal, at a stall in the market-place at Florence; and its value being discovered, it came into the possession of the Archduke of Tuscany, with whom it passed to the throne of Austria. It is said that a fine diamond, of 367 carats weight, found at Landak, in Borneo, is in the possession of the chief of Pontiana, in that island. Of the diamond of the Great Mogul, said to

weigh 279 carats, there is not, we believe, any account of later date than that furnished by Tavernier. The crown of Portugal had long the fame of possessing a diamond weighing 1680 carats, and worth, therefore, according to the rule which increases the price of diamonds in the duplicate ratio of the weight, above two millions and a half sterling,—no mean treasure to unlock in times of national distress. But the jewellers' rule is evidently inapplicable to the larger gems, of which there are but few purchasers; and besides, the precious crystal hoarded with so much care by the Portuguese sovereigns, is now generally believed to be only a mass of white topaz.

The journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow offers us nothing new. Our author praises more discreetly than most other travellers, the magnificence, or, strictly speaking, the great width of the Russian roads. A good road is that which perfectly answers the purpose for which it was intended, viz. to facilitate communication; and there are comparatively few roads in Russia which correspond with this definition. The Russian charioteer yokes four horses abreast, and drives along furiously, the outside horses carrying their heads outwards in their gallop; hence he requires a much wider road than our dexterous four-in-hand Nimrods, who pride themselves on the nicety with which they bring their team to a point. The Russian roads are expensive in proportion as they are wide, and are, accordingly, often allowed to go out of order. In many places they are formed of logs of timber, or have a smooth surface of plank, and are, in such case, excellent when new, and execrable when a little worn.

M. Rose remarks, with much truth and force, that the Russian villages have about them too much of the character of winter abodes to appear pleasing or cheerful at the brightest season. Wooden houses, with their gables next the street, and enclosed with high wooden palisades, are gloomy and monotonous objects, however snug they may be. These villages are, as might be expected, often destroyed by fire. The peasants never use lanterns to carry a light, but kindle a brand of pine: sparks from this easily set fire to the buildings, which are all of wood, and then the log roads, covered in summer with dry chips, quickly spread the flames and cut off communication.

On the Valdai Hills, between Petersburg and Moscow, at a height not exceeding 680 feet above the sea, the little lakes were still covered with ice on the 22nd of May. As M. von Humboldt and his companions travelled nearly the same route through Russia which M. Erman had gone over in less haste the year before, their narrative affords but little of a general nature to be added to his ample descriptions. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with stating, once for all, that Moscow is said to have six hundred towers, all of them, more or less orientalized with paint and gilding. We shall take no notice of the treasures and curiosities contained in the Jewel Office of the ancient Muscovite capital, further than to remark, that the oldest crown contained in it was a present made to the Muscovite Duke, Vladimir, in 1116, by the Greek Emperor, Alexius Comnenus.

Our travellers reached Nishni Novgorod on the 31st of May, and left it the following morning. They met there Count Polier, a French gentleman, who had recently married a Russian lady, and was going to the Ural Mountains to visit his wife's estates. Following his example, they hired boats and embarked to descend the Volga to Kasan; the river, being at its greatest height, was, in general, three quarters of a mile wide. We cannot quit this place without casting a look on a monument, to which the events of late years

have given a new interest, changing it from a trophy of valour into a general memorial of political vicissitude. It is thus alluded to by our author:—

Nishni Novgorod has a great historical interest; of which we are reminded by the strength of its ancient walls, which were fortified in 1508 by the Duke Wassili Ioannowitch to resist an attack of the Tatars; as well as by the obelisk erected in an open square near the Volga, to the memory of Minin and Posharki, who, in 1611, here fought the battle which liberated Russia from the dominion of Poland.

The voyage down the river to Kasan, a distance of 240 miles, was completed in less than four days. Kasan, situated on the banks of a small river which joins the Volga four miles lower down, is a fine town, extremely oriental in its numerous fantastic towers and other embellishments, and containing at least 50,000 inhabitants, one-third of whom are Tatars, or rather are commonly so called, by an abuse of terms, which originated in the habit of designating the people, who are of Turkish race, from their rulers, who were Mongols or Tatars. As Kasan offers us nothing novel or important, we gladly follow M. von Humboldt in an excursion which he made from it, to visit a much neglected spot of great historical interest.

About 50 miles south of Kasan, on the left bank of the Volga, lie the remarkable ruins of Bulgar, which command attention as the most extensive and ancient ruins found in Russia. Descending the Volga for four and twenty hours, our travellers and Count Polier landed near the modern village of Bolgarü. The party, on entering the place, were met by the inhabitants, men, women, and children, with the elders at their head, who did homage to M. von Humboldt in the old Russian fashion, by presenting him with bread and salt. We may here observe, that M. von Humboldt, travelling under the especial patronage of the Emperor, received everywhere from the authorities more than ordinary attention, and even among the peasants his reputation was spread abroad by the couriers who preceded him.

The ruins of the ancient town are situated on an elevated ground about six miles from the river, and for the most part lie within a wall surrounded by a ditch, the enclosed area forming an oval of nearly two miles and a half in compass. The chief architectural remains are two towers, the greater of which is 72 feet high, and two other buildings, respectively called the black and the white house. The latter appears to be the remnant of a bagnio, and contains some chambers lighted from cupolas above, and adorned with arabesques. The monuments of this ancient town are rapidly disappearing, their materials having considerable value in a district where stone is rare. Many of the edifices described by Pallas sixty years ago, are now no longer to be seen. The church of the modern village is built chiefly of old gravestones, some of which bear inscriptions. Peter the Great visited the ruins of Bulgar in 1772, and had fifty of the inscriptions copied. They offer little worth notice besides their dates, but as, according to Klaproth, twenty-four of them record deaths which took place in one year (1226), they go far to fix the date of one of the destructive invasions of the Mongols.

A great quantity of coins, of rings, and other trinkets are found among the ruins of Bulgar. Many Tatar saints also lie buried there, and their tombs give the place such a reputation of sanctity, as to attract many pilgrims. Our travellers found there a Tatar mollah engaged in the devotions of his pilgrimage, and who accompanied them up and down in their carriage, saying his prayers with much unconcern as often as they alighted to look for inscriptions. Of the coins found in Bulgar, only two are as ancient as the

centu
late from
M. Frehn,
and antiqu
formed an
seventh cen
particulars
the Arab
an embassy
arians in
rior it ap
the mumm
ies, was
seventh cen
smooth
the banks
rest from
M. Frehn
em of Bul
that all p
aged.
We reme
figure amo
the milita
howing we
a mar
lighted
be known
which so
worthy of
continents
Return
opportunit
which
their har
survives
Tatars ha
regaled th
Sokhara,
the 9th of
journey b
we be pa
and arr
is a long
and with
are allow
inations w
sunder,
in detail,
wardship.
the tedious
continued
thousand
they have
carrying
As we
Zman,
descriptio
observati
the Ural
and Ros
seen sim
this plac
to comp
ible, on
sily thr
details o
acts of
entier.

g it from a
rial of poli-
t to by our
ical interest;
length of its
1508 by the
attack of the
and in an open
of Minin and
battle which
Poland.

asan, a dis-
less than
banks of a
four miles
oriental in
ther embel-
0,000 inha-
or, rather
e of terms,
gnating the
their rulers,
Kasan offers
lady follow
ected spot of

on the left
ble ruins of
s the most
in Russia.
twenty hours,
ed near the
arty, on en-
inhabitants,
the elders at
Humboldt
menting him
observe, that
the especial
everywhere
ry attention,
utation was
ceeded him.
situated on
s from the
thin a wall
rea forming
alf in com-
ins are two
t high, and
ed the black
pears to be
tains some
and adorned
ts of this
g, their ma-
a district
edifices de-
are now no
the modern
es, some of
reat visited
and fifty of
little worth
according to
ord deaths
they go far
e invasions

and other
of Bulgar.
e, and their
on of san-
travellers
n the devo-
companied
saying his
en as they
f the coins
ient as the

th century; the remainder, chiefly Mongolian, date from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries. M. Frähn, the Professor of Oriental Languages at Kasan, has paid much attention to the history and antiquities of the Volgo-Bulgarians, who formed an independent nation as early as the seventh century. He has gathered many curious particulars respecting them from the narrative of the Arabian traveller, Ibn Foslān, who attended an embassy from Bagdad to the king of the Bulgarians in the year 921.† According to that writer it appears that fossil ivory, or the teeth of the mammoth, dug up in Bulgaria in large quantities, was an important article of trade in the seventh century. The bones and teeth of the mammoth are abundant, at the present day, on the banks of the Wyatka, about 100 miles north-west from Bulgar.

M. Frähn has also given us a curious specimen of Bulgarian legislation, in a law enacting that all particularly clever people should be hanged. Voltaire, in one of his tales, (Candide, if we remember rightly,) makes his hero cut a figure among the savages, by his expertise in the military exercises of the Bulgarians; thus showing what mean talents will often suffice to give a man importance in the world. But how delighted would that keen cynic have been, had he known of the above-mentioned Bulgarian law, which so perfectly expresses, with a frankness worthy of the polished nation who framed it, the sentiments of the rabble in all ages.

Returned to Kasan, our travellers had an opportunity of witnessing the games and festival with which the Tatars celebrate the close of their harvest. Wrestling and other athletic exercises were the chief sports. The wealthier Tatars had their tents pitched in the plain, and regaled the strangers with tea, dried fruits from Bokhara, and kúmis, or sour mare's milk. On the 9th of June, M. von Humboldt resumed his journey by Perm to Katharinenburg. On his way he passed some troops of offenders marching in array to their place of exile. They march in a long file, escorted by a troop of Bashkirs, and with one hand fastened to a rope. They are allowed to rest every fourth day, and as the stations where they halt at night are not too far asunder, their march into Siberia, when viewed in detail, seems to be devoid of any peculiar hardship. But then let it be considered, that the tedious march of these unfortunate people is continued to the extent of three or even four thousand miles; and it must be admitted that they have undergone a heavy punishment before arriving at their place of destination.

As we travelled this road not long since with Erman, we shall not at present enter into any description of it, but confine ourselves to the observation, that the general administration of the Uralian mines, which at the time of Erman's and Rose's journeys, was fixed at Perm, has been since transferred to Katharinenburg. At this place we shall leave M. von Humboldt and his companions for the present, and hope to be able, on a future occasion, to find our way agreeably through the geological and mineralogical details of M. Rose's volume, to the mining districts of the Altai Mountains and the Chinese frontier.

Three Experiments on Living; Living within the Means, Living up to the Means, and Living beyond the Means. London, Parker.

The title of this reprint of a little American work, sufficiently indicates its nature and import, and that perhaps constitutes its greatest merit. It does not answer thus to put a book and its moral in the close relation of a sermon to its text. In works of fiction, more especially,

all such attempts to thrust forward upon the surface a point of doctrine, detract from the likelihood of the story. They combine events by an order, which is not that of nature, an order forced on the writer "by the exigencies of his illustration." They do also an equal violence to the personages, which are, for the same reason, drawn without due regard to moral probability, and made to act as human beings under the circumstances would not do. The only graceful and appropriate moral in imaginary compositions, is that which arises unbidden from a well conceived and well told tale. Every such story must be a faithful portraiture of nature, and there is no combination of events in real life, important enough for narration, but leads to some ethical conclusion, obvious to those who are disposed to search for it. Even the best writers have not unfrequently failed in the ostentatious lesson they have designedly put forward. The contrast between Blifil and Tom Jones, for instance, is in itself a false moral, and is moreover ill understood by the majority of readers; Sheridan's contrast between the two Surfaces, which is stolen from it, is still more mischievous. But what admirable lessons of prudence and of virtue may be extracted from the incidental circumstances and observations, both of the novel and the comedy—lessons the more serviceable, because they sink into the mind unobserved, and therefore unresisted. Advice, which is too obviously administered, will, on the contrary, be pretty sure to nauseate; especially when the reader is looking for amusement. It is this general indisposition of mankind to be lectured, that explains the little effect produced by works of such sterling merit as those of Miss Martineau. Her lessons of political economy, despite her great skill, and all the interest she has thrown into her tales, detract too much from the apparent truth of the story, and leave her protagonists little more than abstract representatives of a dogma. The disguise, therefore, is too palpable, and the austere truth that is seen through it, is taken in ill part by the reader, who has been entrapped into perusal.

Works however of the kind now under consideration have increased, are increasing, and, if they ought not precisely to be diminished, should at least be placed under the control of a sounder discretion. If the pavement of Tartarus be indeed of the kind imputed to it, its condition in these days need not be less than good, on account of any deficiency of the material; neither can we complain that the material is not properly macadamized; the good intentions of the present times being, for the most part, of the smallest possible dimensions, however otherwise excellent their quality. It is not that the 'Experiments on Living' do not unfold an important truth too much neglected by "the low ambition" of thousands of estimable families, whose whole life and utility to society are marred by the perpetual dread in which they live of some Mrs. Grundy. The *ne te quæsieris extra* is as applicable to the common household cares of life, as to the highest points of exalted morality. The vanity, more especially, of contending with those above us in wealth or station is to be found working its misery alike in back garrets and in the mansions of Belgrave Square, wherever education, and especially female education, has been neglected. There is no station in society that is exempt from it; and it is curious to observe that the evil seems to beset American more than English life, although, in England, it harmonizes so much better with the general feelings and prejudices of the people, which all breathe of aristocracy.

Neither would we say that the author has not worked out his problem, and fully exposed, in his little drama, the multiplied evils

that may fall upon persons, even of superior intelligence and virtue, from this one little weakness; but we would contend—as we have more than once contended, and shall continue to contend on every available occasion—that the peddling morality which deals in specialities, and disports itself in monographs of virtue and vice, is altogether below the occasion; that its teachings are adapted only to infants, and to those children of a larger growth who cannot or will not think, and upon whom all lessons are alike thrown away. Temperance tracts, prudence tracts, and honesty tracts (like the "sinful Sallys" of sectarian religion) are the petty means of petty intellects, and partake more of cunning than of wisdom, or of a true knowledge of human nature. Philanthropists of the microscopic class, who delight in such compositions, to use the words of Dr. Channing, "expect a people to think and act wisely in special cases, although generally wanting in intelligence, sound judgment, and the capacity of understanding and applying the principles of reason. But this partial improvement is a vain hope. To do men permanent good, we must act on their whole nature, and especially must aid, and foster, and guide their highest faculties, at the first period of development.—Benevolence is short-sighted indeed, and must blame itself for failure, if it do not see in education the chief interest of the human race."

These are the words of perhaps the soundest philosopher of the day—the Franklin and the Socrates of the pulpit,—but better still, they are the words of truth itself. It is only by raising the entire character of the people, by enlarging their views, and elevating the general standard of national morality, that a community can be cured of its vices and improved in happiness: all the rest is sheer quackery,—often false and erroneous; and even when most correct, deficient in all the dignity and manliness of real virtue.

Hobart Town Almanac for 1837.

In the year 1831 we strongly recommended this work for the valuable information it contained relating to the colony of Van Diemen's Land. Our good opinion has grown and strengthened with each successive publication. Every year much new and interesting information has been added, keeping pace with the increased discoveries made in that quarter of the globe. The volume for 1837, just received, contains a description of Port Philip. As emigration is going on to that spot, and as the volume will not be generally met with in this country, we shall quote it. The account is prepared from the narrative and journals of Mr. John Helder Wedge, of the Survey Department;—the Buckley alluded to, is the man who was discovered living amongst the aborigines in 1835, and of whom we gave an account, (page 212,) in 1836.

"The peninsula of Indented Head comprises an area of about one hundred thousand acres. It is bounded on the west by the *Barwuna*, a river discovered by Mr. Wedge, which empties itself into Bass's Strait, a few miles to the west of Indented Head, and its course passes within about three miles of the western extremity of Port Philip. The eastern part of the peninsula for about 4 or 5 miles from the margin of the Port, is a low and flat surface, composed of a light sandy soil, covered with grass. It is thinly clothed with the common species of Banksia, Casuarina, and Eucalyptus. The surface then gently undulates into low hills or downs, with a soil of richer quality and grass more luxuriant than on the plains. The altitude of these hills gradually lowers towards the west, until they terminate on the Barwuna, in some places in steep or precipitous banks varying from thirty to sixty feet. This river runs at this place on a level surface, is generally salt or brackish, and is subject to the influence of the

† Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg, 6me. série, t. I. 1832.

ides. It is joined about three miles from the western extremity of the Port by another river. The scarcity of fresh water makes it in some parts ineligible for sheep farming. On the peninsula, however, there are many small pools, which are occasionally drunk by the natives, but the water is brackish and disagreeable to drink, though not, as far as the experience of the settlers has yet gone, of unwholesome quality.

"At the junction, the river running from the north coast is called *Yaloak* by the natives, the other coming from the westward was named the *Byron* by Mr. Wedge. Into this last, about ten or twelve miles up, another stream falls, named also by Mr. Wedge the *Leigh*. These rivers pass through very extensive open plains, reaching much farther than the eye can see, and from the information given by Buckley, at least one hundred, or a hundred and fifty miles to the westward.

"About fifteen miles in a south-west direction from the junction of the Byron with the Yaloak, is a lake called by the natives *Moderwarrie*. The intermediate country called *Borrabull*, consists of grassy hills of moderate elevation, thinly covered with she oak (*casuarina*), and round the lake an undulating grassy country, thinly wooded, extends to the westward.

"On approaching the coast towards the south, the country gradually becomes more thickly timbered and the soil not so good. From this point the line of the coast bears south-west to Cape Otway, the country being hilly and thickly wooded, unfit for appearance for agricultural purposes.

"Near the northern extremity of the Port, and about three or four miles from it, two rivers form a junction, the one flowing from the north, and the other called the *Yara-yara* or waterfall from the east. They are both navigable for vessels of about 60 tons for five or six miles above the junction. A bar at the mouth precludes the entrance of larger vessels. Up to the bar vessels of the largest burden, however, can approach and find secure anchorage.

"The country between these rivers extending northward forty or fifty miles, and to the east about 25 miles to a chain of mountains, running from the back of Western Port in a northern direction, undulated with valleys between. It is moderately wooded except towards the north, where open plains stretch along. The soil is a sandy loam of good quality, occasionally in the lower parts very rich. It is everywhere closely covered with grass, rib grass and other herbs. Mr. Wedge thinks very highly of this part of the country, and considers it well adapted for the purposes of the plough. The head of the salt water in each river will form eligible sites for townships, as well as the point near the anchorage for large vessels, at which last, however, it is to be regretted there is no supply of fresh water.

"The river, which flows from the east, is called by the natives *Yara-yara*. The country between the river coming from the north and the western extremity of the port, extending about twenty-five miles inland, is open, and partakes of the nature of downs, the whole being covered with a slender grass, growing on a stiff and shallow soil. About midway a stream called the *Weiribie*, falls into the port. It has a bar at its mouth with about three feet at low water. A mount called *Villanena* by the natives, at a range of hills, which bounds the plains on the north-west, has been fixed by the Company as a station. With the exception of the mount, the country in this neighbourhood is woody. Along the course of the river just mentioned, and along the shore of the port, the plains are quite open, affording in all places valuable sheep stations for breeding flocks, although it is not improbable they may be sometimes visited with drought in dry summers. It is to be remarked, however, that the prevailing winds are from the west and south, which usually bring rains with them. Very heavy dews also are very common. To the north and west of these plains, the country is broken and hilly, and extensively adapted for pastoral purposes.

"There is a great deficiency of timber fit for building and fencing, the want of which will be seriously felt, whenever this territory becomes thickly inhabited. But on the whole, it is very favourable for the general purposes of colonization.

"During all my wanderings in Van Diemen's

Land,' says Mr. Wedge, 'I never fell in with an emu in its wild state. This pleasure was reserved till my recent visit to Port Philip; I saw them on several occasions, altogether about 20 in number. I had not before a conception of the stateliness and grandeur of these birds.'

"Kangaroos are not numerous about Port Philip, for which we can scarcely account, in the midst of so much good pasture, except that being without that refuge in the woods which is afforded everywhere in Van Diemen's Land, they are more successfully hunted down by the natives, and perhaps the *dingo* ones occasionally by the *dingo* or wild dog. Those that were met with were very large, and very swift of foot. A crow of a large species, wild geese, quails, black swans, wild ducks and teal, are very abundant, but are all, with the exception of the quails, wild and difficult to get.

"There is also an animal which appears to be a species of wombat. The holes which it inhabits are large enough for a moderately sized person to creep into, and the creature itself must weigh 150 pounds and upwards. The natives call it *ouringore*, and they prize its flesh very highly. On this account they take great trouble to dig them out of their holes. For this purpose, they make a little boy go into the hole first, driving the animal before him with his feet to the end of the hole. He then knocks upwards as a guide for those on the outside to open a hole downwards, which labour they accomplish with pointed sticks. They are superstitious in believing, that should the boy open his eyes whilst under ground, he would not come out again alive, and Buckley quotes an instance in support of his belief of this absurdity.

"Besides these, a very beautiful species of *sciurus* or squirrel has been found here. It is small, with fur exquisitely fine, but not having a specimen beside us, we are unable more minutely to describe it. Of the winged race the genus *psittacus* appears to be, as in Van Diemen's Land, the most numerous. Five or six new and beautiful parrots have been described to us. The bays and rivers abound with excellent fish. The root periodically dug up and eaten by the natives is a species of salsify or *scorzonera*.

"When Mr. Wedge first landed at Port Philip, he found seven families of natives residing in their huts near the encampment, which had been formed by the settlers who had just arrived with sheep. The most friendly understanding subsisted between them. About a fourth of the number were hunting. They returned in the evening with a plentiful supply, consisting of edible roots which they had dug up, kangaroo rats and *calkeet* or a species of ant, in the fly state, collected from the hollows of trees. Notwithstanding this, however, they possessed no articles, either of food or convenience, especially knives and blankets. • • •

"These people are, we regret to say, decided cannibals. They do not, however, indulge in this horrible propensity, except in two cases, the one in consuming the bodies of hostile tribes killed in battle, and the other—we shudder to relate it—on their own offspring. The women are accustomed to nurse and suckle their children, until three or four years old, and in order to get rid of the trouble and inconvenience of finding sustenance for two, should a second be born before the eldest is weaned, they destroy the youngest immediately after its birth. There are some mothers also among them who destroy their offspring from mere wantonness, and one female, the wife of *Nullumbord*, was pointed out to Mr. Wedge as having destroyed ten out of eleven of her children.

"The increase of the tribes is of course by this murderous means, materially kept down. Polygamy, however, is common, few of the men having less than two wives, and some four or more. The women are the slaves of the men, and they are severely chastised by their husbands on the least fault or neglect of duty, even on the occasion of want of success in hunting or procuring food. To do this the unfeeling males take the burning brands from the fire, and cast them with force, and too sure an aim, at their oppressed victims. Surely the work of colonization, and the possession of this beautiful territory, by civilized Christians, is to be accounted a human benefit, and not an unjustifiable encroachment.

"On the death of a husband, his wives, whatever their number, become the property of the eldest

of his brothers, or of the next-of-kin. The men are jealous of their wives, and when any culpable intrigue is discovered, it very generally leads to the death of the offender, unless the latter be powerful or wealthy, and gives in return some weighty compensation. Infidelity is, however, uncommon among them. In bestowing daughters for wives, they are promised as soon as they are born, and on these occasions, the parents receive presents of food, opossum or kangaroo skin rugs, spears, &c. from the person to whom she is betrothed, and these arrangements are considered as binding as the marriage knot among us. The men are prohibited from looking at the mother of the girl given to them in marriage, which singular custom is observed with the strictest caution.

"The fights which occasionally take place between the different tribes are not often fatal, though the weapons of war are very dangerous. But they are remarkably expert in avoiding a blow, and very generally escape unhurt. Their skill in tracing the path of a kangaroo or other animal would be almost incredible to a European. The slightest disarrangement of the grass, a broken twig, or the smallest thing that indicates the passing of an object, is perceived, and serves to guide pursuit. Their perceptions of seeing, hearing, and smelling, are remarkably acute, and their patient perseverance in watching game is equally wonderful.

"Their food consists principally of kangaroo flesh and other animals, fish, roots of various kinds, black swans, ducks, and many other birds as well as reptiles. In their appetites they are quite voracious and the quantity they devour at one meal, as Mr. Wedge says, 'would astonish a London alderman although not so fastidious in the quality of the viands.'

"They appear to be without any religious observance, although they evidently believe in a future state. They are, however, docile, and many of them assisted the first settlers in erecting their huts, being repaid for their services in bread or blankets. Their habitations are of the readiest construction, being composed of branches of trees, laid with tolerable compactness, inclining to an apex at an angle of about 45 degrees, forming in shape a segment of a circle or hemisphere.

"They are of a cheerful and happy disposition, and in the evenings dance and sing for amusement. Before their entertainments they paint and decorate themselves, tying dead boughs to their legs, and the women beating time with two sticks. Their dress consists of an opossum or kangaroo skin rug, very neatly sewed together with the sinews of the tail of the latter. Their whole body is commonly enveloped in this rug. The men are always armed with spears, and the women with a stick about five feet in length, with which they dig up the roots. In a family all those capable to assist in procuring food are furnished with blankets and nets. They live in small groups, each family having a separate mess, the father presiding at the repast, and distributing the food. They have only two meals a day, breakfast and supper.

"They wear shields of two kinds—one as a protection against spears, and the other to ward off the blows of clubs. The last one is about 2½ feet long, with a round knob at the end, which is used as a missile; the other is about the same length, with a pointed hook at one end, which in its turn is shaped to an edge. When used, they direct the face of the weapon to the adversary's head; but when the point of the stick is the means of attack, it is pointed to the ribs. 'It is,' says Mr. Wedge, 'a fearful instrument in the hands of a savage, whose dexterity in the use of this and all other weapons is truly great.'

"They wear the small bone of the leg of the kangaroo, about 5 or 6 inches long, through the cartilage of the nose, the teeth of the kangaroo and other animals fastened in the hair, and folds of strings made from the sinews of the emus' legs round their necks. These decorations serve much to heighten their savage appearance. They appear to be very healthy, and free from cutaneous disorders, but Mr. Wedge observed some of them with scars on their faces, not unlike the marks occasioned by the small pox.

"Their language is not harsh, and when the ear is accustomed to it, becomes pleasing. The liquids and vowels preponderate. The following are specimens—*Villamanata*, station mount, *Belarine*, hill

Indented Head, Barrabull, hills near Bungavil-
let, or Buckley's falls—*Modewarrie*, the lake—
Wandell, a small pool on Indented Head—*Curwee*,
a chain of lands a little west of Port Philip.

"They burn their dead who die a natural death,
but the bodies of women and girls after death are
commonly thrown across the branch of trees, and
are suffered to be eaten by beasts and birds of prey. On
the death of a husband or child, or an accident
to either, the women lacerate and disfigure their
bodies."

Acts of the Hungarian Diet of 1832-6.
[1832^{es} évi Országgyűlésén alkotott Törvény
Csikelyek].

[Third Notice.]

We cannot, perhaps, better close our general
remarks on Hungary, than by giving a sketch of
its constitutional history for the last fifty years.
Under the mild government of Maria Theresa
numerous reforms took place. The *Urbarium*
was the greatest blessing ever conferred on the
Hungarian peasant; it put a stop to any gross
act of injustice or oppression on the part of his
lord, and only required a gradual development
to raise the peasant to the rank of free yeoman.
It is also to the Empress-Queen that Hungary
is indebted for her first village schools, and for
several other beneficial acts of administration.
On the accession of the Emperor Joseph, in
1780, these practical measures of amelioration
were, in general, abandoned for theoretical
schemes, which, though principally directed
against the independence of Hungary, have con-
tributed more than anything else to preserve it,
by awakening a spirit of constitutional opposi-
tion, which since that period has continually ac-
quired fresh vigour. The Emperor Joseph suc-
ceeded to the Hungarian throne by virtue of a
compact, made by his great grandfather Leopold
with the representatives of the nation in 1687,
by which the regal dignity was rendered heredi-
tary in the house of Habsburg, on the express
condition that each successor to the throne should
be legally crowned by the Diet, and solemnly
pledge himself to govern according to the fun-
damental laws of the constitutional charter. As
it was the intention of the reforming monarch
to do away with this charter, and transform
Hungary into an Austrian province, he could
not conscientiously make this declaration; he,
therefore, neglected to convoke a Diet, and, in-
stead of being crowned, had the ancient diadem
of St. Stephen carried to Vienna, in order to
show that he considered his claim to it to be
founded on an unlimited hereditary right, and
not on a conditional one.

One of the many arbitrary measures of the
Emperor Joseph, had the effect of destroying the
bulwark of Hungarian independence—her
county congregations—by a single stroke of the
pen. On the pretext that great abuses existed
in the local governments, he concentrated the
fifty-two counties into ten provinces, over each
of which he placed a privy councillor, with the
title of Administrator. The effect of these arbi-
trary measures was to create a prejudice against the
Emperor, and cause his most beneficial measures
to be attributed to sinister motives: thus
his edict for religious toleration, and his plans
for the complete emancipation of the peasants
from feudal bondage, and for introducing a
greater equality in the system of taxation, were
regarded by the Hungarians as part only of a
system formed for the express purpose of sub-
verting their chartered rights, and rendering
their country a mere appendage of Austria.
The injudicious haste, too, with which the Em-
peror's reforms were executed, was itself suffi-
cient to have frustrated even the best matured
plans of a practical statesman; neither was the
circumstance of the reform agents being in gen-
eral Austrians, at all calculated to allay the irri-

tation which the measures produced. This irri-
tation was further increased, by the arbitrary
exaction of corn for the army engaged in the
Turkish war, and was, at length, on the point of
breaking out in open rebellion, when Joseph
signed, on his death-bed, (January 28, 1790),
the memorable "Revocatio Ordinationum, quæ
sensu communi legibus adversari videbantur,"
by which he repealed every decree with the ex-
ception of the Toleration Edict and the *Urbarium*
regulations, which he had issued as king of
Hungary. The act of revocation was regarded
by the Hungarians as a national triumph, and
celebrated as such with the greatest demon-
strations of joy throughout the kingdom.

After a lapse of twenty-five years a Diet was
again held in Pressburg, in 1790. It is not ex-
traordinary, after what had taken place, that a
feeling against reform should have been very
generally prevalent, and that the legislators
should have considered it as their first duty to
provide further guarantees for the independence
of the country. The Toleration Edict was, how-
ever, converted into a law, and the *Urbarium* of
Maria Theresa provisionally adopted,—two im-
portant measures, which laid a legislative foun-
dation for future reform and amelioration; at
the same time Hungary was declared to be an
independent kingdom, that acknowledged only
the authority of a legally crowned sovereign;
and it was provided that a Diet should be con-
voked triennially, or oftener if requisite. In short,
every security was taken against any future
attempt to subvert the national institutions, or
to Germanize the country,—a contingency more
especially provided against, by an act passed for
the establishment of Professorships of the Magyar
language in all the high schools of the kingdom.
This was an excellent measure, which has been
followed up by others of a similar tendency.
The Diet of 1806 authorized various depart-
ments of the administration to make use either of
Latin or Magyar, at the option of the parties
with whom they corresponded; and, at the same
time, decreed, that thenceforth the representa-
tions to the king from the county congregations
should be drawn up in two columns,—the one
Latin, the other Magyar. An act of the Diet of
1830, declares those who are ignorant of this
language to be incapable of filling any public
office; and the third act of the late Diet ordains,
that all the laws shall in future be framed in
Magyar, and translated into Latin; but that if
any doubt should arise as to the meaning, it is
not the Latin, but the Magyar text that is to be
regarded as authoritative. The same act further
declares, that lawsuits may be pleaded in the
Curia Regia either in Latin or Magyar, at the
option of the parties, but that the verdict shall
always be rendered in the latter language; and
it finally recommends the establishment of a
Magyar Professorship in Old Arad, among the
Wallachs. In furtherance of the plan so pa-
triotically conceived, of rendering it the common
language of the country,* an act was passed, in
1827, to authorize the foundation of a Hungarian
academy or society, for the cultivation and en-
couragement of the Magyar language and litera-
ture, to be established and supported by dona-
tions and subscriptions. The munificent libera-
lity with which subscriptions poured in to this
institution, is the best proof of the feelings of the
Magyar nobles. In a few days the donations
amounted to 30,000*l.* in cash, and several rich
gifts of books, medals, &c. Count Stephen
Széchenyi set the example, by a splendid dona-
tion of 6,000*l.* On the long list that follows,

* In the Diet of 1830, one of the delegates of the county
of Szabolcs received instructions from his constituents to
propose that a sum of 100,000*l.* should be appropriated
for this national object—viz. 20,000*l.* for the direct propa-
gation of the Magyar language, 40,000*l.* for national (Magyar)
schools, and 40,000*l.* for the construction of a Magyar theatre.

we find Prince Philip Batthyányi, 5,000*l.*; Count
George Károlyi, 4,000*l.*; Counts Paul Széchenyi,
John Batthyányi, George Andrassy, and the
Palatine, 1,000*l.* each. The society held its
first sitting on the 8th of June 1832, in the
county hall in Pesth. This society, and the
Casino, or club, established in Pesth, together
with the steam navigation on the Danube, for
which Hungary is indebted to the indefatigable
exertions of Count Széchenyi, are three of the
most powerful means that could have been de-
vised for realizing the wishes of its most ardent
patriots.

In the Diets of 1792, 1796, 1802, 5, 7, 8, and
12, nothing of any great importance in a con-
stitutional point of view took place. The period
from 1813 to 1825 passed without a Diet being
summoned. It was a dangerous period for the
liberties of Hungary, the Austrian government
having committed many arbitrary acts, which
recalled, as the county congregations stated in
their addresses to the late Emperor Francis,
"the worst acts of that man who has not a place
in the series of Hungarian monarchs." Taxes
were levied, and recruits raised by royal ordon-
nances, in spite of the energetic protestations of
the county congregations. Some of these assem-
blies were even dissolved by royal commissioners,
accompanied by an armed force, and the magis-
trates placed under arrest. At length the re-
monstrances from the county courts became so
energetic, that the Cabinet of Vienna thought it
prudent to accede to the general wish, and sum-
mon a Diet. This Diet, which was opened in
September 1825, continued sitting for nearly
two years, and though there was a good deal
more said than done, as is frequently the case in
Hungary, still questions of the utmost impor-
tance were discussed, and the resolution to be
thenceforth governed according to the Consti-
tutional Charter was too forcibly expressed to leave
much fear for the future. The year 1825 forms,
in fact, a new epoch in the constitutional history
of Hungary; the questions then agitated have
been followed up by measures of practical utility,
and both the people and their rulers appear to
have acquired the conviction that all abuses must
be remedied as speedily as circumstances will
permit. The Diet of 1830, which was held for
the coronation of the Archduke Ferdinand, (the
present Emperor-King), was of short duration,
and not very important, but the last Diet, which
was the longest on record,† was also one of the
most important. In that of 1790, nine Regni-
colar Deputations (Permanent Committees) had
been appointed, to inquire into the existing
abuses, and draw up plans for their reform. In
the Diet of 1825—7, fresh committees were ap-
pointed, to continue the work which the former
had begun, and the last Diet was specially con-
voked to examine the reports which these com-
mittees had laid before the government, and
particularly those on the *Urbarium* laws, on the
administration of justice, and the abuses that
exist in the present system of taxation. In the
royal propositions, the Diet was strongly re-
commended to ameliorate the condition of the
peasants, and to fix the relations between them
and their lords, in a manner that would be con-
ducive to the welfare of the whole community.
We shall, perhaps, hereafter devote an article to
the acts which were passed on this important
subject. The lower house was, indeed, willing
to make further concessions than were approved
of by the magnates, and even to allow the peasants
to dispose of their sessions or farms to whom,
and in whatever way they might think proper.
Two measures, adopted by this Diet, were of more
importance than might be supposed by persons
not very intimately acquainted with Hungary.

† From December 16, 1832, to May 2, 1836. In general a
Diet does not last longer than a parliamentary session.

The one was a request to the king to convoke all succeeding Diets in Pesth instead of Pressburg, which was so strongly insisted upon by both houses, that he was obliged to promise compliance, if circumstances permitted. The other was a clause inserted in an act, passed to authorize a joint-stock company to construct a bridge over the Danube, between Buda and Pesth, empowering them to take toll from all persons without distinction, "cuncti et singuli absque ullo discrimine telonium solvere tenentur,"—words which directly attack the privileges of the nobility, and which form an excellent precedent for future measures of a like nature; indeed, a provisional act, passed for the construction of roads by private societies, shows that the precedent will not be lost sight of, for it expressly states that in the next Diet, every question relative to the undertaking of public works by private individuals or joint-stock companies, shall be thoroughly examined, and every facility afforded which such enterprises require. The proposed lines of road indicated, are from Pesth to Vienna, to Galicia, to Transylvania, to Semlin, and to the Hungarian coast on the Adriatic; so that in a short time we may hope to see the facilities for travelling in Hungary greatly increased.

We have already mentioned the right of the Diet to lay the grievances (*gravamina*) of the nation before the sovereign. In 1812 a long list of thirty-two such *gravamina* was presented, but as the Austrian government did not pay much attention to them, the Diet of 1825—7 presented a list of preferential grievances (*gravamina preferentialia*) which was again repeated in the Diet of 1830. These preferential grievances, thirteen in number, are drawn up in the form of requests. The first request is, that Dalmatia and the Adriatic isles be incorporated with Hungary; the second, that the counties of Middle Szolnok, Kraszna, and Zarand, and the district of Kövár, be detached from Transylvania; the third, that a more intimate union between Hungary and Transylvania be effected; the fourth, that Galicia and Lodomeria be united with the kingdom; the ninth, that the Hungarian treasury be rendered independent of the Imperial Treasury in Vienna; the eleventh, that the cultivation and propagation of the Magyar language meet with every kind of support and encouragement; the twelfth, that his Majesty be pleased, in making grants of crown land, not to look to the highest bidder, but to personal merit; and the thirteenth, which states that the acts of 1791 and 1805 are not a sufficient guarantee against anonymous informers, (that is to say, Austrian spies,) and, therefore, requests that further measures be taken to eradicate the evil. The Dietal acts, for the encouragement of the Magyar language, show clearly enough that the Austrian government has been obliged to comply with the eleventh of these requests. This has also been the case in regard to the second, the counties and district in question having been incorporated by an act of the last Diet. To the twelfth request, the Emperor-King answered, that it was for him to judge who were worthy to have a grant of crown lands, and that the merit of the applicants had always been, and would continue to be, an object of the first consideration. The other requests were got rid of in the usual manner, by a promise that they should be inquired into. These preferential grievances sufficiently indicate the spirit that animates the Hungarian patriots, and enable us at the same time to explain a circumstance which has often given rise to erroneous statements in French and English newspapers. Whenever a stormy debate has taken place in the Diet on a measure proposed by government, these journals have invariably ascribed the op-

position to a noble defence of national rights against Austrian encroachment. This has sometimes been the case, but the opposition has often proceeded from totally different motives, the Austrian government being in many respects a great promoter of reform as the Hungarian patriots themselves; the only difference is, that the reforms which it wishes to effect, have the material prosperity of the country for their object, whereas those of the patriots principally tend to work out its independence. Hence, we find them insisting on the incorporation of provinces which formerly belonged to the Hungarian crown, on the liberty of the press, the publication of the debates in the Diet, the encouragement of the Magyar language, and various other measures, all tending either directly or remotely to render Hungary, if not completely, at least administratively, independent of Austria. In order to prevent this catastrophe, the Vienna cabinet is obliged to become reformer *bon gré mal gré*, and to occupy the Diet with the discussion of plans for the better administration of justice, the emancipation of the peasantry, equalization of taxation, construction of roads, canals, and other improvements; and as these plans necessarily intrench on the privileges of the nobility, the opposition frequently proceeds more from motives of self-interest than from patriotism.

From all that has been said, it is evident that a spirit of reform, and a strong feeling of nationality, exist in Hungary, which are the best guarantees for its future prosperity and independence. The reforms which will no doubt be shortly introduced, together with those already in operation, will probably render the land of the Magyars the nucleus of an empire which may eventually extend from the Carpaths in the north, to the Balkan in the south, and from the frontiers of Bohemia and Bavaria, and the shores of the Adriatic, in the west, to Bessarabia and the Black Sea in the east. These are the limits of the vast basin of the Lower Danube, which, bounded as it is by two seas and two chains of high mountains, with a mighty river flowing through it from west to east, appears to have been destined by nature for the territory of a powerful empire; be this as it may, Hungary, even within its actual limits, is of sufficient importance to merit the attention of statesmen. If the members of the imperial house of Habsburg act with common prudence, they may continue to wear the ancient diadem of its first Christian monarch for centuries; but if we be not greatly mistaken, they will have to wear it as real Magyar kings, and not as Austrian emperors.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Southey's Poetical Works, Vol. II.—When this re-issue is complete, we may avail ourselves of the opportunity to take a general review of Dr. Southey's poetical works; this, however, cannot be done without an examination and comparison of the alterations made in the earlier poems; but 'Wat Tyler,' it appears, remains untouched, and the prefatory explanation may interest the reader:—

"Twenty years ago, upon the surreptitious publication of this notable Drama, and the use which was made of it, I said what it then became me to say in a letter to one of those gentlemen who thought proper to revile me, not for having entertained democratical opinions, but for having outgrown them, and learnt to appreciate and to defend the institutions of my country.

"Had I written lewdly in my youth, like Beza—like Beza, I would ask pardon of God and man; and no considerations should induce me to reprint what I could never think of without sorrow and shame. Had I at any time, like St. Augustine, taught doctrines which I afterwards perceived to be erroneous,—and if, as in his case, my position in society, and the estimation in which I was held, gave weight to what I had advanced, and made those errors dangerous to

others,—like St. Augustine, I would publish my retractations, and endeavour to counteract the evil which, though erringly, with no evil intention, I had caused.

"Wherefore then, it may be asked, have I included Wat Tyler in this authentic collection of my poetical works? For these reasons,—that it may not be supposed I think it any reproach to have written it, or that I am more ashamed of having been a republican than of having been a boy."

Without reference to the literary merit of the present volume, it was pleasant to us to run over its pages, for the recollections they awakened. It is somewhat startling now to open a work of the Laureat's with a dedication to Mary Woolstonecraft—poems to Robert Emmett—Botany Bay Eclogues—and even the sapphics and dactyls.

Weary way-wanderer, languid and sick at heart, are not without their associations: indeed the very juxtaposition of the poems offers food for speculation—thus in the 'Soldier's Funeral' we read—

She hears not of his death
Who bore him, and already for her son
Her tears of bitterness are shed; when first
He had put on the livery of blood,
She wept him dead to her.

We are indeed
Clay in the potter's hand! One favour'd mind,
Scarcely lower than the Angels, shall explore
The ways of Nature, whilst his fellow-man,
Framed with like miracle, the work of God,
Must as the unreasonable beast drag on
A life of labour; like this soldier here,
His wondrous faculties bestow'd in vain,
Be moulded by his fate till he becomes
A mere machine of murder.

And there are
Who say that this is well! As God has made
All things for man's good pleasure, so of men
The many for the few! Court-moralists,
Revered lip-comforters, that once a-week
Proclaim how blessed are the poor, for they
Shall have their wealth hereafter, and though now
Toiling and troubled, they may pick the crumbs
That from the rich man's table fall, at length
In Abraham's bosom rest with Lazarus,
Themselves meantime secure their good things here,
And feast with Dives. These are they, O Lord!
Who in thy plain and simple Gospel see
All mysteries, but who find no peace enjoin'd,
No brotherhood, no wrath denounced on them
Who shed their brethren's blood,—blind at noon-day
As owls, lynx-eyed in darkness!

O my God!
I thank thee, with no Pharisaic pride
I thank thee, that I am not such as these;
I thank thee for the eye that sees the heart
That feels, the voice that in these evil days,
Amid these evil tongues, exalts itself,
And cries aloud against iniquity.

And this is followed at an interval of some dozen pages by a 'Thanksgiving for the Victory of Waterloo.' There is more in this than is dreamed of, if philosophy can find it out.

Hunter Gordon on the Catholic Controversy.—The author shows that the controversialists on both sides have neglected the main point at issue, the proper use and limits of reason in matters of faith. He attempts, but not very successfully, to supply the deficiency.

List of New Books.—The Journal and Letters of the Rev. H. Martyn, edited by the Rev. S. Wiberforce, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. cl.—Book of Beauty, 1838, 21s. bd.—Alison's History of Europe, Vol. VI., 8vo. 15s. bds.—Auber's Rise and Progress of the British Power in India, Vol. II., 8vo. 21s. bds.—Leithead on Electricity, 12mo. 8s. cl.—Wait on the Progress and Present State of the Science of Life Insurance, 8vo. 8s. bds.—Fordyce's Outlines of Naval Routine, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Practical Religion, (Twelve Sermons), 8vo. 4s. cl.—Diastemon, or History of Our Saviour, 8vo. 5s. bds.—Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet W. Winslow, with Essay, by the Rev. J. H. Evans, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Jamieson's Eastern Manners, (New Testament), 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Duncan's Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, Vol. IV., (Autumn), 6s. cl.—Head's Home Tour, Vol. II., post 8vo. 9s. 6d. cl.—Russell's Judgment of the Anglican Church, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—The Pickwick Papers, 1 vol. 8vo. 21s. cl.—Kittie's Domestic Medical Pocket Book, 12mo. 10s. 6d. cl.—Hooker's Icones Plantarum, 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 16s. cl.—Hood on Warming Buildings by Hot Water, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—The Poetical Works of Richard Liryard, 12mo. 10s. 6d. cl.—The Comic Almanac, 1839, 2s. 6d. swd.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Messrs. A. H. Baily & Co. beg to announce that the COMIC ANNUAL, for 1839, by THOMAS HOOD, Esq. will be positively published on the 29th instant, price 12s.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Posthumous Work by the late Mr. Inglis.—On the 27th inst. will be published, with Illustrations by George Cruikshank, in one vol. post 8vo. price 9s. cloth lettered, RAMBLES in the FOOTSTEPS of DON QUIXOTE. By the late H. D. INGLIS, Author of 'Spain,' &c.—Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

HOURLY METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Feldhausen, Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st and 22nd of June, 1837.

By SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, K.H.

No. for date.	Time of Ob- serva- tion, ac- cording to local Time, (M. T.)	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr., and to R.S. Standard.	Thermometers. (Corrected for Zero.)				Wind.		Quantity of Blue Sky in decimals of the Hemisphere	WEATHER, &c.
			Interior, Attached to the Barom.	Exterior.		Direction.	Force.			
				Dry.	Wet.					
	June 21.			° dec.	° dec.	° dec.				
1	18 10	29.942	60.5	54.4		NNW	3	0		Clouds deep on the Table Mountain.
2	19 0	29.944	60.5	54.5	51.5	Ditto	3	0		Ditto.
3	20 0	29.947	60.5	55.1	52.0	Ditto	2	1		Ditto.
4	21 0	29.961	60.7	56.0	52.5	Ditto	2	1		Clouds higher.
5	22 0	29.961	60.7	59.5	54.3	Ditto	3	4		Great cloud-bank over the sea to northward.
6	23 0	29.962	60.5	60.3	54.5	Ditto	2	3		Ditto.
	June 22.									
7	0 0	29.937	60.3	62.5	54.9	Ditto	2	3		Ditto.
	Noon.									
8	1 0	29.922	60.0	64.4	55.8	Ditto	3	4		Ditto.
9	2 0	29.907	60.5	63.4	56.3	Ditto	3	4		
10	3 0	29.894	60.5	62.5	54.5	Ditto	3	8		Cloud-bank disappearing over the Mountain.
11	4 0	29.885	60.5	59.5	53.0	Ditto	2	9		Small remains of Cirrus on the Mountain.
12	5 10	29.882	60.0	58.5	52.5	Ditto	2	10		
13	6 0	29.880	60.2	58.5	52.5	Ditto	2	10		Wind very steady.
14	7 0	29.880	60.2	60.3	53.0	Ditto	3	0		Wind very steady. Entirely clouded.
15	8 0	29.880	60.2	59.8	53.5	Ditto	3	1		A few stars seen in zenith.
16	9 30	29.879	60.0	58.5	52.6	Ditto	3	2		Wind steady—no gusts.
17	10 0	29.879	60.0	57.3	52.5	Ditto	2	4		
18	11 0	29.871	61.0	56.5	52.5	Ditto	2	10		
19	12 0	29.869	61.0	58.3	50.5	Ditto	5	4		Limits of cloud advancing towards zenith
	Midnight									
20	13 0	29.861	61.0	56.7	48.5	Ditto	7	1		Cloud dense over Table Mountain, but high.
21	14 0	29.861	61.0	54.5	49.5	Ditto	7	0		Heavy rain.
22	15 0	29.861	61.0	54.5	49.5	Ditto	5	0		Cloud low on Table Mountain.
23	16 0	29.845	61.0	54.5	49.5	Ditto	7	0		Ditto. A little rain.
24	17 0	29.845	61.0				0	0		Calm. Steady pouring rain.
25	18 0	29.849	61.0	52.5	52.6		0	0		Ditto. Ditto.
26	19 0	29.854	61.0	52.5	51.5		0	0		Ditto. Ditto.
27	20 0	29.859	60.5	52.5	51.5		0	0		Rain abating.
28	21 0	29.873	60.5	53.0	52.0		0	0		Rain still abating.
29	22 0	29.887	60.3	53.8	53.0		0	0		Rain ceased.
30	23 0	29.881	60.3	54.3	51.7	NNW	5	1		Wind rising in gusts.
	June 22.									
31	0 0	29.863	60.3	54.5	53.5	Ditto	2	0		Mizzling rain.
	Noon.									
32	1 0	29.846	60.0	55.6	53.5	Ditto	2	0		Rain.
33	2 0	29.829	60.0	56.5	53.6	Ditto	5	1		Rain ceased.
34	3 0	29.828	60.0	54.0	54.0	Ditto	3	0		Violent rain during the last half hour.
35	4 0	29.835	60.0	53.8	52.5	Ditto	1	3		Rain ceased.
36	5 0	29.844	60.0	53.5	52.0		0	0		Calm and cloudy.
37	6 0	29.849	60.0	53.5	52.0		0	0		Ditto.

Rain collected since 12h. 40m. = 0.70 in.

N.B. Temperature of the water at bottom of the well, taken at 2 P.M. on the 22nd, = 61° 76 Fahr. (corrected for Zero.)

In reference to the above observations, subjoined is a copy of a circular addressed by the Committee of the South African Literary and Philosophical Institution to their correspondents, the insertion of which, in this place, as it may prevent the loss of valuable time and trouble, will not be considered irrelevant:—

CIRCULAR.—The Meteorological Committee of the South African Literary and Philosophical Institution, wish it to be understood by their correspondents, who may favour them with Hourly Observations at the Solstices and Equinoxes, on the plan recommended by them,—that in consequence of finding little advantage gained by a series of 36 hours over one of 24, when compared with the great additional fatigue and irksomeness entailed on the observer, they have resolved henceforward to limit their demands on his zeal and patience to the last-mentioned series: the observations to commence at 6 A.M. of the 21st, and to terminate at 6 A.M. of the 22nd (civil reckoning); care being taken to register both the initial and terminal observations, so as to make the complete series consist of twenty-five readings of the instruments, &c.; and the present reservation as to Sundays being adhered to.

Cape Town, July 15, 1837.

NEW MUNSTER MELODIES.

The bards of Munster were so satisfied with the account given of their melodies in former numbers of the *Athenæum*, that they have obligingly transmitted to us their recent productions; unfortunately, the majority of these have been written under the excitement of a general election, and are not therefore suited to our purpose. We heretofore observed, that ballads are the newspapers of Munster, and political events the most frequent sources of inspiration; and we may now add, in confirmation, that there is but one song in the present collection unconnected with politics, and that describes a battle between two factions. It seems that an attempt was made to reconcile these factions, by uniting the families of the leaders in marriage, and that it succeeded worse than the effort to quiet Portugal, by marrying Miguel to his niece; we shall extract the result as a warning to those diplomatists, who deem that the marriage service is equal to a proclamation of peace.

In egg-shells for glasses the punch did go round,
Some sat upon stools and more sat on the ground,
The bride and the bridegroom sat on a straw boss,
The devil a neater from Carrig to Ross,
And its oro, they were pleasant galore.

Two of the bride's party at length did dispute,
One says the bride's poor, and a slawmeen to boot,
By thripes, says the other, you rascal you lie,
One word more of that now, and out goes your eye,
And its oro, they had fighting galore.

Stools, forms and tables they knock'd upside down,
They broke Judy's dresser that cost half-a-crown,
Its then the blind piper was in a blue soak,
For they burn'd his pipes and his arm they broke,
And its oro, they had bruising galore.

Poor Turlough Loughthire it was his sad lot,
In the dark both his shins they were cut with the pot,
The children did bowl and the women did cry,
While the jugs, mugs and glasses got wings and did fly,
And its oro, they had flying galore.

By Manus's party the battle was won,
For to save their lives the other party did run,
Those that remain'd they staid drinking 'till day,
They shook hands and parted and home took their way,
And its oro, they had pleasure galore.

A little before the death of his late Majesty, the Munster bards were sorely annoyed by the accounts of the Irish peasantry, published by the Poor Law Commissioners, and they began to celebrate various rustic heroes, as specimens of the sons of the green isle, rivals for whom could not be found elsewhere beneath the sun. The Achilles of one rustic Homer

gives an account of himself and of his family, and does not hide a blot in his escutcheon, which it would puzzle the college of heralds to make "proper."

I could relate a deal, were I to trace my pedigree,
My mother was O'Fagan, my father I don't know,
I have ninety-nine relations in a place they call West Carbery.

And each to his name puts a Mac or thumping O.
I'm none of your Bulroderies or other low-lived spalpeen families.

I can to grandeur a much better title show;
I sprung from the O's and Mac's and ancient sturdy whacks
That tilled and tilled in Ireland where large apple potatoes grow.

But the biographies of rustic heroes became as great a drug as novels of fashionable life, and the ballad-publishers informed the bardic corporation that a change was necessary, and the Munster poets were compelled to turn to other quarters for subjects, to be embodied in immortal verse. One more daring than the rest seized upon an event, which at the first blush seemed to be as unpoetic as the bucket of Tassoni, or the reading-desk of Boileau; it was simply the fracture of some panes of glass in the chapel of Mullinahone, by some mischievous boys supposed to be of Orange principles. What will not genius do? a Munster poet has made this incident the subject of a mystic effusion, which beats Dryden's Hind and Panther. In this poem the chapel or the religion taught in it, the author has not sufficiently specified which, is personified as the damsel of Mullinahone, and around her are aggregated all the glories that have ever been ascribed to the Catholic church.

The Damsel of Mullinahone.

You critics so witty, of town and of city,
Draw near and a ditty you quickly shall hear,
Thro' half Europe I have travelled, my thoughts when unravell'd,

Its on a beauty in Ireland I would fain make appear,
She's so charming and bright my heart does delight
When I wish to describe her my heart cries ochone,
If my soul is not won, its entirely undone,
By this beautiful damsel of Mullinahone.

The Graces attend her, the Fates recommend her,
On earth she is a star of lustre so bright,
Like Diana so chaste, she walks with such taste,
The eye that beholds her is filled with delight,
She is a compound of love, she is as true as a dove,
I never saw her betters abroad or at home,
Both empires and crown at her feet will bow down,
This beautiful damsel of Mullinahone.

She is a true Christian breed of David's own seed,
No tyrant or pagan dare approach this fair maid,
She's so spotless and pure in her breath lies a cure,
When a Christian receives it he is never dismayed,
He is filled with such grace his enemy to face,
By the power of this Virgin he receives it unknown,
You will know it by and by for the great prophecy
Will hail this fair damsel in Mullinahone.

After a spirited description of the evils inflicted on the damsel by cruel persecutions, the bard becomes prophetic, and predicts to his heroine a future career of glory.

St. Patrick shall rise, to our greatest surprise,
Saying the time is drawing nigh, and oppression's no more;
I revisit my land, here is my heart and my hand,
To those who stood firm whilst their blood ran a gore,
With Crois, Mitre or Cap he will give the first slap,
And relieve all those hearts under burthen that's grown,
Through the country he will drive all who did contrive,
To injure the damsel of Mullinahone.

The death of the king and the preparations for a general election awoke the spirit of the bards. They poured forth patriotic strains to rouse their countrymen, and one of the earliest was an announcement of a visit from the Goddess of Liberty to Erin, in the guise of Daniel O'Connell's daughter. This discovery in theogony is announced in the following strains:—

One evening of late as I strayed
By the banks of yon clear river stream,
I sat on a bank of Primroses,
Where quickly I fell into a dream:
I dreamed that I met a young damsel,
Her equal I ne'er saw before,
She sighed for the wrongs of her country,
As she wandered on Erin's Green Shore.

I quickly addressed this fair creature,
My jewel, come tell me your name,
For really to me you're a stranger,
Or I ne'er should have asked you the same.
She resembled the Goddess of Freedom,
For Liberty's emblem she wore,
She's the blooming sweet nymph of the valley,
And flower of Erin's Green Shore.

She answered me—Sir, I'm a stranger,
The truth unto you I'll disclose,
I'm here in the midst of all danger,
I know not my friends from my foes:

I'm a daughter to Daniel O'Connell,
From England I lately sailed o'er,
I am come to awaken my brethren
That slumber round Erin's Green Shore.

The Queen's declaration and letter to Lord Mulgrave inspired a loyal effusion of no great merit, which, however, acquired so much popularity, that three editions were sold in one day; we must, therefore, give a specimen of so successful a work:—

You true sons of Granu,† I hope you'll attend,
I pray pay attention to those lines I have penned,
Our freedom, at length, thank God, it appears,
Tho' we suffered great hardships for a number of years.

Chorus.

Hurra for Victoria, and long may she be
Both happy and glorious, from enemies free,
Lord Mulgrave for ever, that man of renown,
Brave Daniel O'Connell with laurel we'll crown.

Our young Queen, God bless her, long may she reign,
The cries of poor Erin she heard her complain;
Her favour we have it, as plain may be seen,
Then who dare to vote against such a good Queen?

In her true Irish members our Queen does rejoice,
She approves of their conduct with heart and with voice;
Our rights she will grant them without any doubt,
The Tories no longer shall kick our Bills out.

The conclusion of this loyal song leads us directly into the business of the elections. A contest for Cork from time immemorial employed a score of ballad-mongers a-side; but at the recent one, the bards became united Irishmen in supporting a brewer and a distiller, from whom, no doubt, they derived their Hippocrene and Castalia:—

Three cheers for O'Connell, for he is the man,
With Maurice and Morgan, and likewise young Dan,
And Callaghan also, with young Beamish will be
Elected as Members for Cork's fair city.

Long live the Queen.

We can give but few specimens of the satirical portions of these squibs, but the following account of an election row is rather amusing:—

Did you hear of their conduct last night
On that very joyful occasion,
Their misdeeds they flung by daylight,
And one of them struck Kitty Nason,
But Kitty had friends in the crowd,
That thought the poor creature was dying
And gave the d—d rascals a round,
That soon put the fellows a piping:
They got it in front and in rear,
No doubt 'twas a wonderful Sally,
They're better behave, or beware
Of getting an Irish bolt volée,
For we are the boys that would do it.

The patriotic bards seem to have been confident of success from the beginning; for on the very day that Colonel Chatterton's address appeared, out came a song, declaring—

"De boys" will leave him in de lurch
Like pratties in de froat.

No sooner, however, was victory won, than they exhibited a generous pity towards their fallen foes, and invited their fellow citizens to attend "The Conservative Wake."

My friends, let us wake them all in a new fashion,
But over their corpse let no candles be laid,
They died in Cork city, of a terrible thrashing,
But in every window let great light be display'd
And by this new plan will know them that's in darkness,
And those that won't light, how their poor hearts will ache.

The news it shall fly to the House of Westminster,
What joy was before the Conservatives' wake.

The county bards have been less energetic than their brethren in the city; we have received from them only four ballads. We can quote but one stanza.

To you I will give an advice,
True freeholders of this fine county,
Make Barry and Roche your own choice,
And reject the Conservative bounty;
Their money would melt all your store,
And make you a foe to the nation.
You would grieve in your heart evermore,
And be doomed to sad reprobation.
Long live our young Queen on her throne.

Contrary to ancient usage, the poets in the borough towns have been very silent. From Youghal we have only one fragment, which displays better feeling than grammar.

Great consternation to the corporation,
And reprobation this day appears,
For some prove fickle and revolve from Nickol,
A tub of pickle is made from his tears.

The orange boys-as they made loud noises
To aid their causes and conquer ev,
But soon they cower'd before brave Howard,
Who o'er them tower'd and set us free.

† Granu is a pet name for Ireland.
‡ Bolt volée, in English, a sound thrashing.

Let Youghal's glory be great in story,
It bate the Tory and all his might,
But though we bate them, we do not hate them,
Nor evil trate them, and so good night.

The last of the melodies we shall quote, is a triumphal ode on the general success of the elections; it has a deeper import than at first appears; for it is one which significantly alludes to the relations between the rich and poor in Ireland, a topic of greater peril than religious differences.

As I roved out one morning,
To view the state of this country,
I heard a voice complaining,
And pleading for sweet Liberty;
I stood awhile in amazement,
And listened to her melody,
And the song she sung most pleasing,
Was poor Erin, you'll soon be free.

When I heard her speak of Erin,
I knew she was a friend to me;
So we both sat down together,
On the same we did agree:
I told her I was a gardener
That came to Erin to plant a tree,
And when that it was planted,
That poor Erin would then be free.

All vile and wicked traitors
Will be beat ill and carelessly,
They'll be attacked and teased
With the greatest economy;
The lands will be for fourpence
Each acre, for our loyalty,
And in spite of all opposers,
Lovely Erin will soon be free.

The drones they soon must labour
Each day with industry,
And strive to earn fourpence,
To teach them frugality;
We'll build chapels with high steeples,
Those places of fidelity,
We'll then plant a tree in Erin,
And its name shall be Liberty.

We look upon these popular ballads, not as mere literary curiosities, but as illustrations of national feeling and national character, not unworthy the attention of the statesman and the politician. Our English readers will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that our former articles on these melodies excited considerable attention on the continent, and that we were applied to by a distinguished scholar in Germany, and earnestly requested to forward him as perfect a collection as could be made:—the truth is that in Germany and France the time is not yet forgotten when ballads and chansons held the place of laws; they are, even now, more influential than statutes in Ireland; and they must be studied by all who wish to understand the national mind of the sister kingdom. Ireland has long possessed a popular literature of legends, tales, and songs,—partly printed, but principally preserved by tradition:—would that Ireland possessed such enthusiastic collectors of legends as the brothers Grimm, to collect these traditional treasures, which are now beginning to disappear, and which will be irrecoverably lost in another generation.

EXPEDITION OF DISCOVERY IN FRENCH GUIANA.

Our readers are aware, from the many interesting communications which have from time to time appeared in this paper, that Mr. Schomburgk is engaged under the patronage and at the charge of the Geographical Society of London, in exploring the interior of British Guiana, and especially the course of the Essequibo. It now appears that the governor of French Guiana, stimulated probably by good example, is directing his attention to a similar enterprise; the particulars of which may be collected from the following letter written by a French naval officer.

Cayenne, July 26, 1837.

All that I have hitherto seen of Guiana is composed of accretions deposited by the innumerable rivers and waters which intersect the country in every direction; the interior is but little known, the vicinity of the inhabited districts having alone been visited. The remainder of the country is uncultivated, vast forests, mostly of high mangrove trees, which grow even in the water. The land lies so low that at the high spring and autumn tides it is overflowed five or six leagues inland, where the land, rising higher, forms a bar to the further progress of the water. Nothing can be more agreeable than excursions in canoes from one habitation to another, always shaded by the large trees on either bank. This country may be compared to a vast and beautiful green, filled with fine rivulets winding through it in all directions; the blades of grass, however, are high trees and the rivulets rivers.

The French southern limits were settled by the treaty of Amiens at the mouth of the Arouari, but we have never established any military post so far; the most advanced was at the mouth of the Oiapok, that is to say, fifty leagues at least from the extreme frontier. Last year, for the first time, the government decided on having a station as far to the south as possible, but there were difficulties in the way, owing to the periodical inundations from high tides. The schooner, the *Bearnaise*, being employed for making the necessary surveys, her boats went up ten leagues into the country, when several large lakes of fresh water, at a height much above that of the sea, were discovered, and the new station is on an island in one of these lakes. Barring gnats and mosquitoes, there is nothing to say against it.

These great lakes, of which nothing was known a year ago, are worthy of particular attention; as yet their number and their respective extents are unknown; neither has it been ascertained by what channels they flow one into the other—all that is certain is, that they have a parallel current which flows into the sea.

A few days since, and with the governor on board, we attempted to penetrate as far as the lake where the post of Mappa is situated, but the channel being too narrow to allow the steamer to proceed, the governor went on with his attendants in boats, and I remained behind in command of the steamer. I however made good use of the five days we had to wait his return, and explored on all sides, and discovered the habitation of an Indian family. These kind-hearted red copperskins lent us their canoes, much more convenient than our boats, with their long oars which were continually getting caught in the branches of the mangrove trees; and, thanks to them, we pushed about in every direction and had the most marvellous fishing in the world; all we had to do was, at the going down of the tide, to stretch out our large net at the mouth of one of the channels, and we were sure of having from five to six hundred pounds of fish,—I mean of fish of from five to six pounds each at least, for as to the small fry of two or three pounds, we threw them back into the sea. Wishing to make the most of our good fortune, I had about 1500 lb. salted, but as I had not served an apprenticeship in Newfoundland, unfortunately in a few days the whole was spoiled, and I was obliged to throw it overboard. What immense resources! what an abundance of food! and there is no population. People huddle themselves up where food is scarce, and tracts of fine countries are left uninhabited.

As to the lakes. It seems evident to me, when I look on the vast quantities of fresh water which is discharged through the lower levels into the sea, that they must proceed from some great river, probably the Amazons; and it is a remarkable fact that the accretions are precisely similar to those of the Amazons. Since my return to Cayenne, I have conversed with Mr. Harris, a young naturalist, who has just travelled through the forests and by the rivers from Peru to Para; I communicated to him my surmise that the lakes must be connected with the Amazons, and he is fully of my opinion. Coming down the Amazons he found several overflows and channels on the left bank and running into the great forests of Guiana; and having made inquiries of the Taponis Indians, who now inhabit the borders of the lakes, he has received the most satisfactory information confirmatory of our opinion.

The advantages to this colony of an interior communication with the Amazons are self-evident; that France should possess, without being aware of it, a branch of that great river, would certainly be of no mean importance, and would increase the value of the colony. On the borders of the lakes are extensive tracts of the finest pasture-land. This must be rendered useful to man, and how better than for the grazing of cattle, as in Colombia and the Brazils? How else can anything be got out of it? cultivation is out of the question; the negro population is not sufficiently numerous, and a colony of whites will never answer: it would, on the other hand, be folly to abandon the advantages which nature and circumstances offer us. On the one hand, immense tracts of grazing land with an abundance of fresh water at all times for the cattle; on the other, a population long since accustomed to the care of wild herds. This

ttled by the
Arouari, but
post so far;
the Ozapok,
the extreme
the govern-
to the south
in the way,
n high tide,
employed for
went up ten
large lakes of
at of the sea,
on an island
and moqui-

was known a
tion; as yet
ents are un-
by what
—all that is
current which
or on board,
lake where
channel being
proceed, the
boats, and I
steamer. I
s we had to
des, and dis-
sily. These
their canoes,
with their
ting caught
and, thanks
rection and
world; all
the tide, to
one of the
n five to six
of from five
small fry of
back into the
od fortune,
not served
Unfortunately
was obliged
resources!
no popula-
here food is
left unin-

me, when I
er which is
the sea, that
r, probably
ect that the
of the Ama-
have const-
st, who has
the rivers
o him my
with the
Coming
verflowing
ng into the
e inquiries
the borders
atisfactory

an interior
e-fident; I
aware of it,
y be of no
e value of
are exten-
s are exten-
an for the
e Brazils?
cultivation
tion is not
whites will
d, be folly
d, and circum-
e tracts of
water at all
ation long
da. This

population is composed of Taponis Indians from the borders of the Amazons river, who of late, for the sake of peace and quietness, have located themselves near the lakes: there are not more than from two to three hundred of them, but nothing would be more easy than to increase their numbers with the offer of employment. A free population constitutes the riches of colonies, and is it not sound policy to augment as far as possible its numbers?

If the Indians are correct in their accounts, the use to be made of this waterway is for the conveyance of cattle. To import cattle by sea they must be brought from the Cape de Verd, or south of the Brazils, or from Para, when the country is quiet; but this would be attended with very considerable expense, without including the chances of loss by death during the journey, or the additional cost of sending them from ten to fifteen leagues before they could reach the high lands. But if a communication with the Amazons river is ascertained to exist, things will be quite different; up the Amazons there are vast herds of cattle, and as many may be had as required; these can be shipped on flat-bottomed boats or rafts, and the stream will bring them down; the cattle will be in no want of water, and the Indians who have the care of them will without difficulty daily collect from the borders of the waters all the necessary fodder. I look on it as not to be doubted that the animals would arrive in less time than they would reach Para; and that if by sea the expense was four pounds per head, the expense by the new road would not be ten shillings. Some clever planters, who see that the cultivation of sugar is become a very precarious speculation, have turned their attention to this subject, and are disposed to embark money therein. The fact is, that with unlimited grazing land, there can be no better outlet of capital than that required for breeding cattle. The island of Cuba is a proof of the immense wealth that may be acquired by the rearing of cattle, a traffic it has not yet given up, notwithstanding the beneficial results obtained from cultivation.

Having well reflected on this subject, and considering it as extremely probable that a passage leading to the Amazons river does exist, and having obtained from Mr. Harris all the information he can give me, I volunteered my services to go on a voyage of discovery, and I have the satisfaction to say that my offer has been most readily accepted. I asked for nothing more than two Indian canoes and eight Indians of my own selecting, but the governor chooses that I shall go officially; however, the Indians are to be my companions, and I shall be with them during two or three months. These redskins are, after all, the best and most open-hearted people in the world; all that is necessary is to show that you have confidence in them and live with them as if one of themselves; high manners will not do; to eat with one's fingers their buccassid fish, and with the same gravity as if it were the finest dish ever prepared, is your only course. There is no fear that I shall starve; my travelling companions will be good purveyors, they being with their arrows the surest marksmen either at fish or fowl. I shall probably lose myself more than once in the mazes of these channels, but it is pretty certain that I shall get to the Amazons at a short distance from the Xingu, through one of the branches which falls into the lakes, and which the Indians call *Icarape-Ouro*. I shall endeavour to find another way back, so as to render my excursion as complete and useful as possible.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bruges.

I saw by chance in a Belgian paper that the Exposition was open here, and having last year had a peep at the Germans at Dusseldorf, and heretofore at the French and Italians, I resolved to satisfy myself as to what was doing in the way of art in this quiet, picturesque old city. On the whole, I have been satisfied with my visit. The Exposition does great credit to the little town, or rather little kingdom, of which it forms a part, for there are contributions from Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, and most of the other cities. It consists of ancient as well as modern pictures, exhibited in separate, though attached galleries. You enter by the latter, and having once passed from it, you are not allowed to return; a good proof of modesty and appreciation, and, therefore,

promise of improvement. There are no less than 529 modern pictures, including, of course, a vast number utterly valueless—mere trash; but the object appears to have been to find room and welcome for all. De Keyser, of Antwerp, known in London by his *Battle of Courtrai*, exhibited last year in Maddox-street, has contributed several; and in proof that the Flemings have not lost their love for art, every one of them has been sold. Though there is great and increasing power manifest in the works of this artist, they do not tend to raise my opinion of him as a man of genius; he is never thoroughly possessed by his subject; he does not paint from fulness of thought or depth of feeling. The picture being determined on, and the grouping arranged, he seems to look about for models; but is content with mere painter's models, such as offer fine forms, and fine contrasts. Thus, the principal figure in his *Saintes Femmes au Tombeau*, is a voluptuous, blond beauty, in an agony of passion; but it is a La Vallière at the cross, or any other court beauty who had been jilted or discarded. The *Saintes Femmes* had their blood of the martyrs in their veins; their hopes, their griefs, were not for display; they did not, in the transport of their passion, dispose themselves gracefully, or consider how best to display a Pelops shoulder for admiration, or the silken tresses of their flowing hair. Some of his smaller pictures, however, are more to my taste. A clever painter, unknown to me heretofore, is Van Hanselere; his *Jeune Paysanne donnant une lettre de ses parents au supérieur du couvent pour qu'il accepte leurs offrandes*, tells its story admirably, and the actors are native to the scene. Whether the story was worth telling, may be a question; "the satirical rogue would insinuate," we imagine, "that old men have most weak hams." Another picture to be admired is by F. Ruyten, also of Antwerp, and is called *Dévastation et pillage d'une église de la ville d'Eindhoven en 1542*: the subject is boldly handled, the figures well grouped, and the lights well managed; the artist fails, perhaps, in want of precision and determinate outline,—a rare fault out of England. Having stumbled by accident on the Antwerp men, I thought, I suppose, to say something of Van Brée, the President of the Academy. He belongs, as you probably know, to the old French school,—is hard and artificial. His great picture *La Basilique de St-Pierre de Rome, le jour de la Fête Dieu*, described as "la plus grande cérémonie dans le plus grand temple du monde," though crowded with cardinals, priests, people, lamps, flags, flambeaux, is dead and cold as marble. A painter at Ghent, who has, I understand, lately sprung up from among the "rude mechanicals," has contributed a fine work, *L'Arrivée de St. François de Paul au Chateau de Plessis les Tours*. The principal figure is sadly wanting in dignity,—is, in fact, absurdly too short; but the principal group, including Louis and his attendants, is very fine indeed. A M. Eugène de Block, of Grammont, has also a picture—*Une Kermesse des environs d'Anvers*, which, for literal truth, humour, and spirit, is very like, and in some points hardly inferior, to Wilkie. A work of some pretension, and not without merit, is the *Oliver Cromwell*, by Louis Somers, of Antwerp; but the painter has taken Balfour of Burley for his model. There are portraits, of course, but not in the same absurd disproportion as at our own exhibitions, and many of them have merit, though there is not one of a high order. There are, too, some excellent architectural pictures: I refer especially to two or three by Bosuuet, of Brussels; and a Madame Fanny Gécé,—"née Corr," as we say here, has also contributed an elegant little lady-like affair, *Une Chatelaine*, which has been purchased by the Society for the encouragement of Art, established at Bruges, as in every other city in the Netherlands.

The value of the Ancient pictures in the collection is of much less consequence. They have been kindly contributed "to make up a show," by the citizens; but there are few families here sufficiently wealthy to retain works of great value in the European market. All the names, however, of the most celebrated painters figure in the catalogue,—but nowhere else. Yet there are some fine, and many interesting works. A *Sainte-Vierge*, said to be by Hubert Van Eyck, and which I believe to be genuine, though a far better judge has decided against me, is worthy of our own National Gallery, and ought to be there, unless the trustees can offer us something better

by the same master. Another, by Hemmelinck, would pass for a very choice specimen anywhere but at Bruges, where are to be found the choicest treasures of his wondrous pencil. But the crowning jewel is a portrait of Rubens, sent by M. Hennequin Rubens, and which has never been out of the family!

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WE are happy to be able to inform our readers, that Captain J. E. Alexander has safely returned to the Cape Colony, from his journey northward, along the western coast. Nothing had been heard of him since February last, till letters received from him this week, and dated about the end of August and beginning of September, announced his return, and dispelled the anxiety of his friends on his account. Captain Alexander has, as yet, supplied us with but a very imperfect outline of his route. His line of march described, he says, the figure of eight (8), and may, we believe, be thus explained. From the hot springs called Warm Baths, about forty miles north of the Orange River, he proceeded north-eastward towards the hilly country, from which, after the rains, several streams flow into the Fish River, or Konop; and then turning north and north-west, reached Whalefish Bay, and saw the mouth of the Swakop (that is, the Bowel or Channel—the Somerset River of our maps). This river was traced for a few miles up some years ago by Van Reenen, whose journal of his visit to Whalefish Bay has never been published. Captain Alexander, not being able to procure guides to accompany him beyond the Swakop River, turned eastward, in which direction he went, he says, 300 miles, to the verge of "the impassable Kallihari desert." But although Captain Alexander thus gives the plains of the interior so unpromising a designation, borrowed from the Bechuana, in a much higher latitude, and 500 miles farther east, we must not hastily infer that he found the country before him in the interior more arid or difficult to be traversed, than what he had already gone over near the coast. On the contrary, he makes an impression incompatible with the idea of an impassable desert, by the following emphatic expressions; "I repeat it: if Dr. Smith had not been among the Maquinas (a tribe of Bechuana) I should certainly have seen them"; that is to say, he would certainly have crossed the interior. Of the natives near Whalefish Bay he gives us the following brief account. "The Damaras consist of three tribes, viz. the Hill, the Sand, and the Beast Damaras, or the proprietors of great herds of cattle. It is impossible, I found, to approach the last from the south, on account of the constant state of warfare between them and the Namaquas; I saw many of them prisoners of war, and have got a small vocabulary of their language." It appears from the information collected by Captain Alexander, that the Hottentot race have a much greater extent along the western coast than has been hitherto supposed, just as Dr. Smith discovered (though we confess our scepticism on this particular) that communities of Hottentots exist a long way north of the Tropic, on the eastern side of the Continent also. "At Walvisch Bay," says Captain Alexander, "the red men (Namaquas) told me of other red men living beyond the Damaras, north, called the Nubees, or Many people. These are sometimes fallen in with by the Bay people. I, however, could not prevail on my guide to attempt to turn the Damara flank. Strange that a red people should be nearer the line than the negro Damaras! The Bay people can understand the language of the Nubees."

Captain Alexander has gone 200 miles farther north than the expedition sent by the Dutch in 1761, whose northern limit was in lat. 26° 18'. Since that time, however, the Namaqua country has been frequently traversed to the vicinity of Whalefish Bay by the Missionaries, Schmelen, and others. Whatever hardships our traveller had to endure (and his party were reduced to great straits from want of water and provisions), his courage and ardour remain unabated, and he speaks confidently of the possibility of crossing the African continent from Benguela to Mozambique.

Our cotemporaries are speaking with natural and well-deserved regret of the decease of the Earl of Egremont, which took place within the last few days, at the advanced age of eighty-six. Those whose

position enables them to give local anecdotes are counting up acts of private munificence almost without a parallel; regretting the generous friend, the benevolent neighbour lost from among them. On these merits our charter would hardly permit us to dissent; we must, however, record with regret his death, as a munificent patron of art, or rather of artists.

We may note, with satisfaction, the recent donation of five hundred pounds, by a lady, to the Society of Arts for the endowment of two prize-medals for civil architecture.

Madame Tacchinardi Persiani has made a first appearance at the Italian Opera House at Paris, with great success. Till we can hear her for ourselves, we must be contented with distilling from the flowery panegyrics of the French press, the plain and simple facts—that her voice is a sweet delicate *soprano*, of great compass and great flexibility; that her style is expressive and refined, and that her personal appearance is no less charming than her singing. If all this be true, Grisi must look well to her crown as *prima donna assoluta*.

An announcement or two may be made here. Mr. George Doo, whose burin has been occupied for nearly four years upon Sir D. Wilkie's *John Knox*, has at last but not completed his engraving; this, we are told, will be the largest line engraving which has appeared since the days of Sharpe. The same excellent artist is also preparing an engraving from Newton's picture of *Sterne and the Grisette*. We may add to the list of literary novelties in preparation, the title of another work which is about to be published by Messrs. Longman & Co. 'The Miseries and Beauties of Ireland,'—'The Wonders of Geology,' by Gideon Mantell;—and a report that Capt. Glascock, R.N., author of 'The Naval Sketch Book,' has nearly completed for publication a story of various adventures by land and sea.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The meetings of the Society commenced for the session on Thursday; Francis Baily, Esq., V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair.—The time of the meeting was occupied chiefly by the reading of the abstracts of numerous papers which had been presented to the Society at the last meeting, and of which the titles only were then announced, and also by the announcement of a long list of donations.

A paper was read, entitled 'Description of a new Barometer, recently fixed up in the Apartments of the Royal Society; with Remarks on the methods hitherto pursued at various periods; and an account of that which is now adopted for correcting the observed height of the mercury in the Society's barometer,' by Francis Baily, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates:—The Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, George Richardson Porter, Esq., and Sir John J. Hawsher.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 13.—Sir Woodbine Parish, V.P. in the chair.

This meeting, being the first of the season, was numerously attended, and especially by Arctic navigators, as Sir Edward Parry, Dr. Richardson, &c. to greet the return of Captain Back from his late remarkable voyage. We noticed also, Prince Musignano, from Florence, and Baron Charles Hügel, of Vienna. Numerous donations of books and maps were announced; several new candidates for admission were proposed, and Colonel Lapie, of the *Dépôt de la Guerre*, at Paris, and Don Pedro de Angelis, of Buenos Ayres, were elected Foreign Corresponding Members.

Read, extracts from various papers:—1st. From Captain Alexander, dated August 18, at Comaggas, a missionary station between the Kouise and Zwaartlinjies Rivers, announcing his safe return to that place, after having travelled to the northward up the Fish river, thence crossed the tropic, reached the parallel of 22° 55' south, and made the sea coast at Walvisch Bay. Six months had elapsed without any intelligence of the party, and during this time they had been almost constantly without bread to eat; rhinoceros, lions, camelopards, &c. had in turns furnished them with food; they had also incurred much risk

from wild beasts, their fires, which surrounded the camp by night, not being sufficient at times to prevent their inroads. After a short halt to repose his men and cattle, Captain Alexander was to start for Cape Town.

[We are gratified at having it in our power, from letters subsequently received, to announce the safe arrival of Capt. Alexander at the Cape—see p. 849.]

2ndly. From Mr. Schomburgk, at Demerara, stating that he had returned from his ascent of the river Berbice, which he had explored as far as 3° 50' north latitude, where he had crossed by land to the river Essequibo, a distance of only ten miles in that parallel. He describes the same general luxuriance of vegetation, which he had met with on the other rivers of British Guiana; but the most striking object here discovered in the vegetable kingdom is the gigantic water lily, the discovery of which was announced long since in the *Athenæum* (p. 661). It is supposed to be the same as the plant called *Euryale Amazonica*, by Dr. Poeppig, who met with it in the river Amazons; but it is a distinct genus in the opinion of Professor Lindley, who has printed for private distribution a short account of it, now in the library of the Geographical Society.

By the latest accounts from Demerara, dated Sept. 12, 1837, Mr. Schomburgk was to start on the following day, for William IV.'s Cataract on the Essequibo, in 3° 14' lat., with the intention of exploring that river to its sources, and then to continue the examination of the range of mountains, called the Sierra Acaray, believed to be the line of separation of waters between the basins of the Essequibo and the Amazons; and eventually, it is hoped, he may be enabled to connect the positions of the French on the east, with the observations of Baron Humboldt, near Esmeralda, on the west.

3rdly. On the north-eastern shore of Southampton Island, by Captain Back, R.N. It need hardly be stated, that the chief interest of the meeting consisted in the expectation of hearing some further account of the recent voyage of H.M.S. *Terror*; as the brief narrative of that voyage has already been made public, (see *Athenæum*, Sept. 16,) it need not here be repeated. 'The name of Southampton Island (says Captain Back) has become too familiar, through modern voyages of discovery to the north, to require any description of its locality, and there are few persons who are not aware that Sir Edward Parry and Captain Lyon, sailed on either coast, north and south, on their course to Repulse Bay. Long before their day, as far back as 1615, Bylot and Baffin also visited the same north-eastern part of the island, but no chart was, I believe, published of their voyages; and as Sir Edward Parry made the land about Cape Comfort, in lat. 64° 50' north, the intervening space of about 120 geographical miles, comprehended between that cape and Seahorse Point, its eastern extremity, remained a blank on our maps, until the extraordinary situation of H.M.S. *Terror*, thrown on the surface of the ice, and forcibly carried by it along the whole line of coast, enabled me to fill it in. The impracticability of forcing a passage into Repulse Bay, by keeping as near as possible to Baffin's Island, being manifest by repeated failures, with considerable difficulty, and much pressure from the heavy and closely packed ice, by which we were beset, we gradually approached the coast of Southampton Island.

'The frost-smoke that allured us vanished as we drew near, and the dark lanes of water from which it originated, closed firmly, to the utter impossibility of proceeding one yard farther. Left, therefore, to the influence of events, we were borne backwards and forwards, according to the eccentric movements of the ice, crowding sail when the least crack showed a probability of an opening, or with the aid of saws, axes, and ice anchors, warping a few paces, until the most closely packed ice finally arrested our progress twelve miles from Cape Bylot, when only fifteen more would have ensured a safe wintering ground in Duke of York's Bay.

'Proceeding to the south-east from the sloping yet bold outline of Cape Bylot, the land is high and irregular, full of sinuosities and bays, bounded by abrupt precipices and shelving acclivities. Fifteen miles farther the coast is more broken into hill and valley, and rivulets and mountain torrents find their way to the sea. Four miles to the eastward the coast line becomes more craggy, turning abruptly

to the south forms Smyth's Harbour. There seemed at one time to be a distant chance of our getting into this snug place, for a long and broad sheet of young ice was formed in-shore of it, and afforded the hope that nothing more formidable would impede the passage into the harbour; but in vain. The rocks around are composed of granite containing a large proportion of rose-coloured felspar, grey quartz, and blackish mica in small scales, and are traversed by numerous ravines thickly covered with snow. But the point most deserving notice was a fine imposing perpendicular cliff, 650 feet high, from which there was the most beautiful echo imaginable; and its charms were so attractive in that monotonous solitude as to lead many from their ordinary occupation, for the mere novelty of hearing the stranger-like accents of their own softened voice. Beyond these hills others rose to about 850 feet, backed by a further inland range attaining to fully 1600 feet. The tracks of bears, foxes, and deer were seen in the valleys, which produced a few miserable stunted willows, the occasional resort of a solitary brace of white partridges. Eight miles from Smyth's Harbour is a wide open bay, where I landed. Near a water-course was a circle of stones, evidently used a long time ago, for the purpose of extending an Esquimaux tent, denoting clearly that the place had formerly been frequented by these people. The mountains varied in height from 1400 to 1600 feet; one side was invariably precipitous, and the dip nearly at right angles to the horizon. I looked in vain for any of those upright stones so plentifully set up as marks to cross the country where the inhabitants are numerous, and which strike the eye of a stranger as very curious when travelling through the interior of the continent, from the barren land to the sea-coast. The lower lands here were uncommonly sterile, hardly affording sustenance for the Alpine hare, while the ledges and summits above were clothed with grass, on which two rein-deer were feeding, while thinly scattered shrubs of stunted growth, and here and there a ground willow, relieved the eye from the monotonous and pallid glare of snow around. To the eastward the coast is sterile and forbidding, with a peculiarly wild and dark aspect; two of the most conspicuous summits distinguish the headland known by the name of Cape Comfort.

'From it the land trends away more to the south, and the tide and current produce a commotion here that nothing can withstand. On one occasion, when the ice in which the *Terror* was imbedded, by some unaccountable convulsion was turned round, we were carried within a short mile of the towering and perpendicular front of the cape, which just there was rent into innumerable fissures alternating with jagged and splintery projections of the most fearful description.

'Though there was but little wind at the time, the ice was driven bodily against the rocks, and, rising up in masses of many tons weight, became reduced to fragments in an instant. Happily for us, after losing a few hundred yards of our ice, it drifted onward, passed the danger, and thus relieved us from further anxiety on that day.

'Further to the eastward Cape Fisher rises 750 feet above the sea. Hereabouts there was a want of vegetation unusual even in these regions; and a more decidedly sterile scene, in the fullest acceptance of the phrase, could not well be imagined. Nor was it merely local, for some rather long excursions were made inland in search of animals without success; and, in the course of the journeys, only a few scattered patches of moss and short grass were seen, and not a living thing of any description. Thirty-two miles beyond Cape Fisher the hills gradually decrease as they turn away south, until they are lost at Point M'Murdo, which is the western entrance to an extensive bay, inlet, or strait, which, from the strong set of the current into it, is probably connected with Evans's Inlet on the east side of the island. The coast from Point M'Lure resumes its mountainous outline, and here are two dome-like summits, which distinguish it from every other part; Mount Minto, which is the highest, attains upwards of 1000 feet. Projecting from this is a low range of hills, forming Terror Point, so named from its being the place where the sternpost was carried away, and the ship sustained the greatest damage. Twelve miles beyond Point Saunders, and close to Sir James Gordon's Bay,

the high land terminates, and disappears altogether in two small islands, immediately to the south-east of which is Sea-horse Point, the eastern limit of Southampton Island."

The chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Captain Back, for the narrative of his voyage, and for this latter communication, was sure he did but express the feeling of the meeting in general, in saying, that, considering the unforeseen physical obstacles that opposed themselves to his progress, Captain Back had done all that could be done, and had most conscientiously fulfilled his duty, in making his chief object the safety of those intrusted to his charge; and he begged to offer to him, to his officers, and to his crew, the sincere and cordial congratulations of that meeting, on their safe return to their country and their friends:—yet, as the tracing of the northern shore of America was an object that never could be lost sight of by the Royal Geographical Society, he appealed to the distinguished Arctic navigators present, to state whether there was anything in the account they had just heard, to prevent, at some future day, such an object being carried into execution.

Sir Edward Parry was happy to have it in his power to bear his testimony to the fact, that in the long experience he had had in the Polar Seas, he had never known any similar occurrences to those related to him by his brother officer and friend, Captain Back; that, on his voyage in 1821 to Repulse Bay, no difficulties were to be compared to those encountered; that it appears that both the last and the preceding were unusually severe seasons; and that he had no hesitation in recording his unaltered opinion as to the practicability, under ordinary circumstances, of completing the outline of America, when once a party shall have reached, as a starting point, either Repulse Bay or Wager River.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 16.—Hudson Gurney, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., and Mr. C. J. Smith, were elected members.

A communication was read from Samuel Woodward, Esq., accompanying a few specimens and sketches of antiquities from the neighbourhood of Norwich. One of those exhibited was a sword weighing two pounds five ounces, much decomposed by age, found near the remains of a human skeleton, which, from various circumstances, was supposed to have been coeval with the siege of Norwich in 1381, or about the period when the ordinary form of scimitar was introduced. A second specimen, weighing two pounds, was in a greater state of decomposition. A paper was read from Mr. G. F. Watts, consisting of extracts from a Register of different public entries in Mentz, by Philip, King of France, and other monarchs.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 26.—R. Owen, Esq. in the chair.—Mr. Gould exhibited two species of the genus *Platyceus*, which he considered undescribed, for one of which he proposed the specific appellation of *Hæmarotus*, and the other he named *Hæmatogaster*. He also exhibited, on the part of Mr. Burton, a new species of king-fisher from the collection at Fort Pitt, Chatham, having three toes, for which the specific name of *Microrisma* was given; and a specimen of the genus *Caprimulgus*, which he thought was probably the female of *C. Monticola*, and a species of finch which he regarded as a form very closely allied to, if not identical with, *Carduelis*, and which he proposed to call *C. burtoni*.

Mr. Waterhouse brought before the notice of the meeting three small quadrupeds; the first belonging to the genus *Galago*, was a species allied to the *G. Senegalensis*, but differed in the greater proportionate length of the fingers and toes, in the larger size of the ears, and its much greater colouring. The second belonged to the genus *Pteromys*, and was allied to the *P. sagitta*, from which, however, it was distinguished by the deep rich brown hue of the upper parts, and yellow colour of the under parts. The third was a true squirrel allied to the genus *Sciurus hippurus*.

Oct. 10.—R. Owen, Esq. in the chair.—A paper was read by Col. Sykes, on the identity of the wild ass of Kutch and the Indus, with the *Dahiketai* (*Equus hemionus*) of Pallas, which he considered to

be established in many points, notwithstanding their wide geographical range.—The Prince of Musignano exhibited a lithographic print of a Triton of extraordinary dimensions, now preserved in a living state at Leyden, and which is about to be described by Dr. Siebold, and constitutes a new genus. He also read the characters of some new birds from Mexico, which he was anxious to have published in the Transactions of the Society.

Oct. 24.—R. Owen, Esq. in the chair.—The Prince of Musignano read a paper on the habits of the long-tailed Trogon, a beautiful species inhabiting Mexico, and which Mr. Gould had figured and described in his monograph upon the birds of that genus, under the specific name of *T. resplendens*.—Mr. Gray exhibited a drawing of a new species of the genus *Tetrapturus*, for which he proposed the name of *T. Herschellii*. This specimen had been obtained at the Cape, and Mr. Gray remarked that it was an interesting addition; but one species of the genus, and that inhabiting the Mediterranean, being previously known. He afterwards called the attention of the meeting to some pieces of chalk lately procured by him from the cliffs at Brighton, and which he thought exhibited clear indications of the rotation of the Pholades which had lodged in them. His remarks elicited considerable discussion as to the most satisfactory explanation which could be given of the manner in which the pholades and some other molluscan genera penetrated so deeply into blocks of limestone and other hard substances. Mr. Owen thought the only rational solution of this phenomenon was to be found in the mechanical operation of the currents passing into the body of the animal, and being likewise produced by the vibratory movements of the cilia.—Mr. Martin exhibited a new bat from Fernando Po, belonging to the genus *Rhinolophus*, and proposed to give it the name of *R. Landerii*. He also characterized a new species of hedgehog as *Erinaceus concolor*.—Mr. Waterhouse made some observations upon a kangaroo from Australia, that had died in the Society's menagerie, and which he considered to have been improperly confounded in common with similar specimens, with the *Macropus salabatus* of Lesson. A kangaroo from Hunter's River was also upon the table, and for the former new species the name of *M. Bennettii* was proposed. A new mouse from the Cape of Good Hope was named *Mus subspinosus*.—Mr. Gould exhibited two species of *Platalea*, which he considered new, and accordingly named *P. regia* and *flavipes*. He also directed attention to a new species of *Ibis*.—Mr. Yarrell made some remarks on a very perfect specimen of *Aprix*, on the table, from New Zealand. The habits of this, which is a gallinaceous bird, burrowing like rabbits, and being hunted by the natives with dogs, were described by a native chief who was in the room.

Nov. 14.—Thomas Bell, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair.—Dr. Barry, of Edinburgh, exhibited a live specimen of *Proteus anguinus*, the habitat of which curious amphibia is in the limestone mountains between Trieste and Vienna. A letter was also read from Professor Wagner of Vienna, on some interesting points in the physiology of the species. Prince Lucien Buonaparte read a paper on a proposed new arrangement of fishes, founded on the position of the branchiae. These he characterized in three classes, five subdivisions, and twelve orders. Mr. Gray made some observations on the different species of *Sorex*, and took occasion to insist on the propriety of paying more attention to the external characters of mammalia, which he considered to offer better modes of distinction than even by the teeth. The Prince of Musignano remarked that he had discovered fourteen species in Italy alone, and it was probable that many might have escaped observation which inhabit this country. Mr. Gould exhibited two small collections of birds, from Mr. Keith Abbott, of Trebizond, and Mr. Hearn, of Haiti. The former contained nine species, of which three, viz. one lark, and two linnets, were entirely new to science: there was also one of the common redstart of England, which has never previously been met with so far in the east. In the latter were some humming-birds, one of which, of a green colour, differed from that recently described by Mr. Gould as *Todus viridis*. He also exhibited a drawing of two specimens of *Nyctidus* (male and female), which he named *N. pectoralis*,

remarking that, from the form of the tarsi, which were scarcely a quarter of an inch long, the account given by Azara, that the bird, when on the ground, had no power to rise again, was probably correct. Mr. Yarrell exhibited a large specimen of white bait, six inches long, remarking, that this fish, although it was considered to be confined to the Thames, was met with in many other rivers in England: the greater number met with in the former river, he ascribed to the more successful mode adopted for catching the fish.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 7.—Edward Forster, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—Specimens were exhibited of British *Cantharides*, hitherto unknown in this country, and of the *Cestopteris alpina*, collected at Layton, in Essex, by Mr. Pamplin. A note was read from Prince Lucien Buonaparte, on some vertebrate animals, collected by him in South America. A paper was read from Dr. John Hancock, on the Angostura bark tree (*Orayuri*) and its botanical characters, compared with those of *Cusparia*, or *Bomplandia trifoliata*, Willd.; the paper consisted chiefly of answers to some objections which have been urged against the former being considered a distinct species, and a vindication of the accuracy of the descriptions first published by the author some few years since.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 14.—Alderman Winchester, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary delivered a lecture on calico-printing. Mr. Aikin gave an historical detail of the art, interspersing it with many interesting anecdotes, and occasionally adverting to the more recent improvements. He exhibited several ingenious experiments, setting forth the effects of the colouring ingredients, and the process of applying the mordants. He explained the different stages, from the plain cotton to the most perfect print.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Nov. 6.—J. F. Stephens, Esq. President, in the chair.—Various donations were announced. The memoirs read were as follows:—1. Notice of the recent occurrence in London of *Pinus hololeucus*, a Russian species evidently imported into this country with bristles, upon which it feeds, by Mr. Bainbridge. 2. Description of *Amblythreus rhombiventris*, a new exotic hemipterous insect, by J. O. Westwood, F.L.S. 3. On some peculiarities in the structure of the wings of hemiptera, by W. Ashton. 4. On the forced production of hybrid specimens between *Smerinthus populi* and *Sm. ocellata*, two specimens of British hawk-moths and which presented an appearance exactly intermediate between their two parents, by Mr. H. House. 5. Notice relative to the ravages of a species of *anacamptis*, a genus of minute moths, whilst in the larva state in a granary near Bristol, the wood work of which had been greatly injured by it, and of the destruction by a species of *Dermestes* of a collection of objects of natural history, communicated by Mr. Raddon. An extensive and valuable collection of insects from Albania was exhibited by W. W. Saunders, Esq.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.—Oxford, Nov. 6.—Mr. Tancred, of Merton College, delivered a paper on the subject of the boracic acid collected from the Lagoons of Tuscany. After a short sketch of the progressive investigations into the nature of borax, boracic acid, and boron, since 1702, and of the chief uses of borax, he proceeded to quote the account of the method of collecting this salt in Thibet, from the Philosophical Transactions of 1787. The borax of commerce, however, (the refined borate of soda), is no longer imported from those distant parts, but is obtained in the Tuscan Maremma, near Volterra. The process of collecting, &c., was then described, for which we refer our readers to the Reports of Dr. Bowring, in *Athenæum*, No. 513. The geological features of the country he described as follows:—The vapour seems to rise in the valleys and on the sides of the hills, composed of compact limestone with no organic remains, called Alberese, which is considered by Mr. Lyell to be a part of the greywack formation, but is ranked by Professor Savi, of Pisa, much higher up in the geological series. The vapour has a constant tendency to corrode the strata through which it passes, and to cause land-slips, which stop up the issues of the vapour, and thus compel it to find a new

exit: these exits are observed to advance gradually in their course towards the culminating points of the hills. The limestone is traversed at Monte Rotondo, by a siliceous and quartzose rock. There are in the neighbourhood several hot springs, particularly at Bagnio Morbo. Not far off are found formations of salt, sulphur, gypsum, alabaster, serpentine, and chalcidone, of which last the beautiful works in *pietra dura* at Florence are executed.—Mr. Twiss remarked, that in the crater of Vulcano, one of the Lipari Islands, Passolin, or native boracic acid, is found in beautiful white feathery crystals, deposited by sublimation on the sulphur. It is found there under the same circumstances as Monte Rotondo, near Sienna.—Professor Wilson made some remarks on the locality and nature of the Indian borax or *tinca*, on the mode of collecting it, and on the employment of it as a flux for metallurgical purposes in India.

Professor Powell introduced to the Society Mr. Harper, who exhibited a magnetic needle, formed by two watch springs, separated by a piece of box wood, on the centre of which the needle played. The object was, to show how hard steel might be rendered available for the purpose of magnets, being calculated to retain its power much longer than soft steel, which is generally employed. Mr. Harper likewise exhibited a simple and ingenious method of increasing the power of an electrical machine, by connecting it with the earth by means of a chain.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT.	Westminster Medical Society	Eight, P.M.
	(Statistical Society	Eight.
MON.	Royal Academy (<i>Anatom. Illus.</i>)	Eight.
WED.	Society of Arts	p. Seven.
THUR.	Royal Society	p. Eight.
	Society of Antiquaries	Eight.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.

This Evening, CARACTACUS; and a variety of other Entertainments.
On Monday, HAMLET, (*Hamlet*, Mr. Otway); and CARACTACUS.
Tuesday, CARACTACUS; after which will be produced a Grand Ballet, to be called THE DAUGHTER OF THE DANUBE.

COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, THE BARBERS OF BASSORA; with THE PAROLE OF HONOUR; after which THE ORIGINAL; and THE POOR SOLDIER.
On Monday, MACHETH; with THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Tuesday, a Comic Opera; with other Entertainments.
Wednesday, THE BRIDAL; and other Entertainments.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, Hanover-square.—CLASSICAL SOIRÉE.—Mr. MOSCHELES, in accordance with the increasing taste for classical music, has the honour to announce that he intends to continue the Musical Soirées of last season, and will give an INTRODUCTORY SOIRÉE on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1837. Mr. Moscheles on this occasion intends to illustrate the development of the art of piano-forte playing during the last century, by performing a selection of studies and exercises from the works of Scarlatti, Bach, Handel, Woelfel, Dussek, Steibelt, Clementi, J. B. Cramer, Field, Hummel, Herz, Czerny, Potier, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Thalberg, and Moscheles. Mr. Moscheles will also perform Grand Sonatas by Beethoven and Weber. These performances to be interspersed with select vocal pieces. Single tickets 10s. 6d. each; family tickets to admit three, one guinea; to be had of Messrs. Cramer & Co., St. Chappell; and of Mr. Moscheles, 3, Chester-place, Regent's-park.

LYCEUM.—OPERA BUFFA.—The winter performances at this theatre commenced, on Thursday night, with 'L'Elisir d'Amore.' Every hearing of this opera confirms us in our admiration of it as Donizetti's best work. In many parts it trends closely on the heels of Rossini's 'Cenerentola,' by its vivacity and elegance. As a whole, it was well performed on the present occasion. Madame Franceschini, the new *prima donna*, has seen her best days, it is true; her voice being somewhat wiry, and her figure more jovial than an operatic figure should be; but she sung always correctly—often spiritedly. Signor Frederic Lablache took the part of *Dulcamara*, and sustained it well: his voice on the stage, if measured by his father's, would be as a life compared with an organ-pipe, but it is agreeable in quality, and well delivered; his acting is lively, and his appearance exceedingly prepossessing. Signor Bellini made a very sufficient, and a very self-sufficient *Belcore*; he seems to us improved since we took leave of him. So has Signor Catone, in bulk: his voice, however, remains just as it was,—to our thinking one of the finest instruments we have ever heard; and wanting only practice to make it capable of those thousand inflections of tone which an artist, to be permanently successful, must employ for the enchantment of his listeners. The chorus seemed twice as strong as last

year; the band was carefully conducted by Mr. Benedict, and the house well attended.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Macbeth' has been acted here with great and deserved success. It has been admirably put on the stage, every advantage having been taken of the many incidents and situations, with which this noble play abounds, to create striking effects. Mr. Macready's performance in the principal character is well known, but he appeared to us, on this occasion, to play with unusual energy and spirit.

A new interlude, called 'The Original,' has also been produced, with perfect success. The audience laughed heartily at it, and, therefore, whether we thought that they had sufficient provocation or not, signifies nothing.

MISCELLANEA

Earthquake in Croatia.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Agram, October 15.—"We have lately witnessed an extraordinary phenomenon. Since the 1st of October, loud rumblings have been heard proceeding as if from under our feet; the affrighted cattle were hurrying in all directions, the wild animals entered even into the very streets of the city, and the birds of prey settled on our roofs and allowed themselves to be taken without resistance. The would-be-wise and fortune-tellers, of whom we have an over-abundance, predicted the end of the world, or, at the very least, some great revolution of nature. On the 6th of October, about three o'clock, a loud noise similar to a discharge of artillery was heard, and the earth trembled. The alarm was now general, and people quitted their houses, and even the city, and fled to the open country. The bells rung of their own accord, and many houses were overturned. These reports continued at intervals of half an hour or an hour till the evening, during the night they occurred at longer intervals, and the trembling of the earth was less powerful. On the morning of the 7th two reports were heard, and the motion of the earth then ceased altogether. The air became cooler, and a north wind began to blow. The barometer was at 28° 4' 10", and the thermometer at 7° above zero. Fortunately, no lives were lost by the falling of the houses, but three women and two children have died from fright, and more than sixty persons are suffering seriously from fear and exposure to the weather. Letters from different parts of the country announce that the noise was heard and the shocks felt throughout the extent of Croatia, and that much damage has been done and many lives lost.

Concentric Galvanic Piles.—M. Jules Guyot has just announced the construction of galvanic piles of a particular form, which he calls concentric piles. In these piles one pole is at the centre, and the other at the circumference. New properties and remarkable analogies are said to result from this combination; as we find at the surface of spherical piles made to revolve, all the influences of gravity and terrestrial magnetism at the surface of our globe. A pile four inches in diameter, composed of concentric cylinders two inches high and six in number, being charged with pure water, gives strong shocks even after the lapse of twenty-four hours.

Marsilica.—M. Fabre, the gardener of Agole, has been carrying on his observations concerning the germination of the Marsilica Fabri, by which he, in conjunction with M. Dunal, who drew up the memoir sent to the French Academy of Sciences, has not only explained the generating organs of a cryptogamia, till now but imperfectly understood, but attests the existence of a plant bearing great affinity with the Aroidæ, which germinates with a cotyledon, and yet has no real embryo; thus being at once monocotyledonous and deprived of an embryo. As we advance in knowledge, nature seems to become more obscure for a time, and to set our methodical and limited distinctions at defiance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The business at our Office has again so far outgrown the establishment, that we are under the necessity of removing to more extensive and commodious premises at No. 14, Wellington-street North, the new street leading from Waterloo-bridge to Bow-street. We hope to publish there on the first Saturday in December, but of this due notice will be given to the Trade.

ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AND GERMAN. ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN, and GERMAN TAUGHT through the medium of French or English. TRANSLATIONS made on reasonable terms. Address, Sprenger, 3, Stanhope-terrace, Cumberland Gate, Regent's Park.

THE OLD AND APPROVED SYSTEM by which Subscribers are supplied in Town and Country with every New Publication, BRITISH and FOREIGN, as published, having given universal satisfaction ever since its establishment in 1826, is still pursued at CHURTON'S BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY, 26, HOLLES-STREET.

Terms, 5s. 6d. per Annum. The Catalogue, containing a List of more than 25,000 Volumes of Standard Works in English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and Portuguese Languages, may be had on application.

BULL'S NEW SYSTEM. The *Athenæum* of last Saturday, November 11, contains, for the information of all reading Classes, full particulars of the advantages of BULL'S NEW SYSTEM of supplying Families and Book Societies with all Works, Magazines, &c. for perusal, throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. The same particulars, with List annexed of all the New Publications, can also be had, or sent by post as a single letter, on application to Mr. Bull, Librarian, 19, Holles-street, four doors from Cavendish-square.

Sales by Auction.

SOUTHGATE'S ROOMS.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, By Mr. SOUTHGATE, at his Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, THIS DAY (Nov. 18), and on MONDAY and following day, being THE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. HUGH WORTHINGTON; INCLUDING

TAYLOR'S Hebrew Concordance, 2 vols.—Baker's Practical View of Synopses, 3 vols.—Holy Bible, anno 1540—Patrick, Lowth, and Whist's Commentaries, 3 vols.—Pool's Annotations, 3 vols.—Ainsworth on the Pentateuch—Bates's Works—Henry's Bible, 5 vols.—Gale's Court of the Gentiles, 2 vols.; &c. ALSO, A CHOICE LIBRARY OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS FROM THE COUNTRY; among which are, Ormerod's Cheshire, 3 vols.—Edmondson's Heraldry, 2 vols.—Lodge's Portraits, the folio edit.—Dugdale's Monasticon, new edit. 8 vols.—Rapin and Tindal's England, 5 vols.—Fanner's Notitia and Histoire de l'Académie des Inscriptions, 30 vols.—Beauties of England and Wales, 36 vols.; and various other fine Books, many being Large Paper Copies, and in expensive bindings.

May be viewed, and Catalogues (price 1s.) had at the Rooms. Valuations of every description of property made for the payment of the Probate Duty, or for other purposes.

PRIZE ESSAY. BRITISH AND FOREIGN ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

IN reference to an Advertisement issued by the Committee of this Society, offering a Prize of FIFTY POUNDS for the best Essay, received on or before the 31st of December next, 'On the present state of the uncivilized and defenceless Tribes; the causes which have led to a diminution of their numbers, and their debased condition; and the best means of protecting them and promoting their advancement;' the Committee hereby giving notice, that in consequence of the recent publication of the Parliamentary Report on the Aborigines (British Settlements), they deem it desirable, in justice to the cause in which they are engaged, as well as to the candidates, to lengthen the time allowed for preparing this Essay, and have therefore resolved to extend the period for receiving Essays for competition until the 31st of December next. (Signed) T. FOWELL BUXTON, President.

In a few days will be published, The Parliamentary Report on the Aborigines (British Settlements); with Comments by the Committee of the above Society; and may be had of William Bell, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row; and Hatchard & Son, Piccadilly.

BOOK-BUYERS are requested to procure No. 1 of JOHN RUSSELL SMITH'S OLD BOOK CIRCULAR, published this day, containing 500 valuable Books at very Reduced Prices. It will be regularly forwarded to any Gentleman who will favour the Publisher with his address, in Town, given up into the Country, by the ordinary postage, on application at No. 4, Old Compton-street, Soho. *It will be stitched up with the present Monthly Part of the *Athenæum*.

In super-royal 8vo. elegantly bound, 21s.; India proofs, 2s. 2d. HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, for 1838; containing a TOUR IN IRELAND, by LEITCH KITCHIN, Esq. (which completes this portion). With 16 beautifully-finished Engravings, from Pictures by T. CRISWICK, Esq. and D. M'CLISE, Esq. A.R.A. This volume yields the palm of beauty to none of its competitors.—*British Magazine*. "Among the Tourist Annals, the 'Picturesque' claims the first place for the truth, delicacy, and freshness of Criswick's miniature landscapes, and the vigour and grace of M'Clise's well Irish girls."—*Spectator*. "Full of agreeable and exciting descriptions."—*Atlas*. "We know of no work on Ireland that is written in a better spirit."—*Court Journal*. London: Longman, Orme & Co.

This day is published, in imperial 8vo. price 31s. 6d. richly bound, GEMS OF BEAUTY, for 1838; displayed in a Series of 12 highly-finished Engravings of 'The Passions,' executed under the Superintendence of Mr. CHAS. HEATH, from Designs by T. FARRIS, Esq. With fanciful Illustrations in Verse by the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

"In point of embellishments this Annual has always been one of the most brilliant of its class, and well does it maintain its reputation. It is rich in glowing beauties, and will, no doubt, be one of the most fascinating volumes of the season."—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

"Each design is accompanied by a fanciful illustration in verse from the pen of Lady Blessington, who throws a charm over every thing she touches, and has done very much indeed for this volume."—*Examiner*.

"A work possessing such rare charms both of art and poetry as to excite it to stand by itself. One might say that it can never be more satisfactorily expended than in purchasing this imperial quarto volume. Farris's engravings of the Passions, and the Countess's illustrations, will continue always to be admired for the most exquisite decorations and the loveliest triumphs of the Muses that the amateur can select."—*Monthly Review*. London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Just published, in demy 8vo. price 4s. cloth.
By the Author of 'The Revolt of the Bees.'
Edinburgh: W. & A. G. Bell, 10, North Bridge.

TREATISE ON GEOLOGY.

By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. G.S. &c.
Professor of Geology in King's College, London;
Author of 'The Geology of Scotland,' &c. &c.
Forming Vol. 27 of 'THE LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOPEDIA.'
London: Longman & Co.; and John Taylor.

POOLE'S SERMONS ON THE CREED.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 10s. 6d. boards.
SERMONS ON THE APOSTLES' CREED;
preached in the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh.
By the Rev. GEORGE AYLIFFE POOLE, B.A.
Edinburgh: R. Grant & Son. London: James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row.

THE POETICAL PRIMER; consisting of Short Extracts from Ancient and Modern Authors, selected and arranged progressively for the Use of Children.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

UNIFORM WITH THE WORKS OF BYRON, SCOTT, AND CRABBE.

The only complete Edition, in 10 vols. fcap. 8vo., 5s. each, of
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the
Notes of Mr. CROKER, SIR WALTER SCOTT, LORD
STOWELL, MARQUESS WELLESLEY, &c., and a Selection
from the Best Annotations of preceding Editors.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

JOHNSONIANA; or, A SUPPLEMENT TO BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.

Being Anecdotes and Sayings of Dr. Johnson, not included
in Boswell's Works. 8vo. 2s.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE DESPATCHES OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., during his various Campaigns. Compiled from Official Documents, by Lieut-Colonel GURWOOD.

Vols. IV. V. and VI. A New Edition, will be ready in a few days.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

COSPOL STORIES FOR CHILDREN. An Attempt to render the CHIEF EVENTS OF THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR intelligible and profitable to YOUNG CHILDREN.

2. Stories for Children, from the History of England. 11th edition, 3s. half-bound.
3. Progressive Geography for Children. By the Author of 'Stories for Children.' 2s. half-bound.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

SPLENDID ANNUAL, 1838.

FINDEN'S TABLEAU; or PICTURESQUE SCENES illustrative of NATIONAL CHARACTER, BEAUTY, and COSTUME, with large and beautifully-engraved Plates.
Edited by Miss MITFORD, Author of 'Our Village,' &c. &c.
Really gorgeous—the literature is choice in kind. The little stories, and especially Miss Mitford's own contributions, 'English Edith,' for instance, with her happy loves, and the 'pauvre' 'Wager,' are exactly of that light and graceful description which is most suitable to such works as the present. —*Tait's Magazine.*
"An Annual of the same class to which the 'Flowers of Love-land' and 'Gems of Beauty' belong, and it is superior to both in plan and execution." —*Edinburgh Review.*
Imperial 8vo., splendidly bound in morocco, 2l. 2s.; India Proofs, 3l. 2s.
Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

BEAUTY'S COSTUME: A Series of Female Figures in the Dresses of all Times and Nations; containing 12 Engravings, by the First Artists.

With Original Descriptions, by LEITCH RITCHIE, Esq.
London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

THE KEEPSAKE for 1838; illustrated by a Series of highly-finished Engravings, executed under the Superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath, from Designs made expressly for this Work, and intended also to form a Series of Illustrations to Lord Byron's Works.

"The style in which this volume is produced renders it beautiful amongst the beautiful. To look upon the binding is to purchase." —*Court Journal.*
The volume for 1838 is superior in every respect to any that have preceded it. It is a very charming collection of poetry and romance, just suited for cheerful fire-side relaxation in the gloomy winter months. —*St. James's Chronicle.*
The engravings of the plates have a degree of depth, richness, and finish, that we find in no other Annual in equal perfection. —*Spectator.*
London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

HURWITZ'S HEBREW GRAMMAR.

2d Edition, enlarged and revised, 1 vol. 8vo. price 17s. cloth.
A GRAMMAR OF THE HEBREW LANGUAGE, in two Parts: Part I. The Orthography, &c. Part II. The Etymology and Syntax.
By HYMAN HURWITZ,
Professor of Hebrew in the University of London.
Either Part may be had separately. Part I. price 3s. 6d. Part II. 12s.

By the same Author,
Vindicie Hebraice; or, a Defence of the Hebrew Scriptures, as a Vehicle of Revealed Religion: in Confutation of Mr. Bellamy's Attacks on all preceding Translations, and on the Established Version in particular. 8vo. 7s.
Printed for Taylor & Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to the University of London, Upper Gower-street.

ELECTRICITY: its Nature, Operation, and Importance in the Phenomena of the Universe.

By WILLIAM LEITCHHEAD,
Secretary to the London Electrical Society.
London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

NEW AND RARE PLATES.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with 300 Plates, price 2l. 16s. cloth lettered.
ICONS PLANTARUM; or, Figures, with Brief Descriptions of Characters and Remarks, of New or Rare Plants, selected from the Author's Herbarium.
By Sir W. J. HOOKER, K.H. L.L.D. F.R.S. L.S. &c.
London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

BISHOP BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES; COMPLETE, with a Portrait and copious Historical and Biographical Notes. Super-royal 8vo. bound in cloth.

In foolscap 8vo. price 5s. cloth.
Letters from a Father to his Son, on Various Topics relative to Literature and the conduct of Life. By John Aikin, M.D. A new edition.
William Smith, 113, Fleet-street.

THE SACRED OFFERING for 1838; a Collection of Original Poems, chiefly on Devotional Subjects. A complete Index to all the former Volumes, with the names of the Contributors, will be published with this Volume, price 3s. 6d. Hamilton, Adams, & Co. London; D. Marples & Co. Liverpool.

Just published, price 31s. 6d.
THE AUTHORS OF ENGLAND.
FIFTEEN LARGE and BEAUTIFUL PLATES, engraved in the new Bar-relief style, with BIOGRAPHICAL and CRITICAL SKETCHES by HENRY F. CHORLEY, Author of 'Memoirs of Mrs. Hemans,' &c.
"The Authors of England is an Annual of the first magnitude and importance. It is composed of a group of fourteen of the most popular writers of poetry and fiction of our own time, departed as well as living—each set in a rich frame-work of tasteful device. The volume is superbly got up; the embossed cover, with its handsome badge, is very elegant. By W. Hamper, &c.
"This, for the present season, shall be our Annual.... The plates are exquisitely engraved." —*Athenæum.*
Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

SANCHO RELATING THE ADVENTURES OF DON QUIXOTE to the DUCHESS, is now finished, and will be ready for delivery on the 25th inst. This beautiful Print, begun in 1812, and engraved by W. Hamper, &c., after the Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Egremont, painted by Leslie, and which, when exhibited at the Royal Academy, was universally admired.

Prints..... £1 11 6
Proofs..... 3 13 6
India Proofs..... 5 5 0
Proofs before any letters..... 7 0 0
Published by F. Graves & Co. (late Colnaghi & Co.) Print-sellers to the Royal Family, 23, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

NIEBUHR'S HISTORY OF ROME, VOL. I. Translated by J. C. HARRIS, M.A., and CONNOP THIRLWALL, M.A., Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lately published, Vol. II. Translated by Julius Charles Hare, M.A., and Connop Thirlwall, M.A., Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 16s.
Printed for Taylor & Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to the University of London, 23, Upper Gower-street.

QUAIN'S ANATOMY.—NEW EDITION.

Illustrated by Engravings on Wood, and Steel Plates.
Just published, Part I. price 1l. 10s. (the first half of the Volume).
ELEMENTS OF ANATOMY, for the USE OF STUDENTS.
By JONES QUAIN, M.D.
Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged. Illustrated with 149 Engravings on Wood, and Four Steel Plates. One thick vol. 8vo., 1l. 2s.

"This work may be, in short, recommended for giving a very just view of the present state of anatomical knowledge, and putting the English student in possession of the most important points of information contained in the best Continental treatises. It constitutes, further, a very useful and handy guide to the dissecting-room, by the number of specimens which it contains of the descriptive anatomy of the parts as they are brought into view." —*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1, 1835.
Printed for Taylor & Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to the University of London, 23, Upper Gower-street.

DE MORGAN'S TRIGONOMETRY.

In royal 18mo. price 9s. cloth.
ELEMENTS OF TRIGONOMETRY and TRIGONOMETRICAL ANALYSIS, PRELIMINARY to the DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS; fit for those who have studied the Principles of Arithmetic and Algebra, and six books of Euclid.
By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN,
Professor of Mathematics in University College, London.
"To this volume is appended the Treatise on the Combination of Number and Magnitude, which may still be had separately."
By the same Author,
Elements of Algebra, royal 12mo. 9s. cloth.
Arithmetic, royal 12mo. 4s. cloth.
Printed for Taylor & Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to the University of London, Upper Gower-street.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM. BOOKS FOR THE USE OF CHEAM SCHOOL.

LESSONS ON FORM; or, an INTRODUCTION to GEOMETRY.
By C. REINER, Author of 'Lessons on Number.' With numerous Diagrams. 12mo. 6d.
LESSONS ON NUMBER. By C. Reiner. 2nd Edition. Consisting of
THE MASTER'S MANUAL. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.
THE SCHOLAR'S PRAXIS. 12mo. 2s. bound.
Sold separately.

The Cheam Latin Grammar, taken principally from Zumpt; for the Use of the Younger Classes. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

Extracts from Caesar's Gallic War; connected by a brief Narrative in English. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.
Printed for Taylor & Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to the University of London, 23, Upper Gower-street.

QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—A Supplementary Part of the MIRROR OF LITERATURE AND AMUSEMENT will be published on the 31st inst., price sixpence, containing full particulars of this splendid Pageant, embellished with 3 large Engravings.—1. Departure from the Palace. 2. Reception by the Lord Mayor at Temple Bar. 3. The Banquet.

London: John Limbird, 143, Strand; Edinburgh: J. Sutherland; Glasgow: M'Phun; Dublin: G. Young, Sackville-street.

THE AJAX OF SOPHOCLES, illustrated by English Notes.

By the Rev. J. R. PITMAN, A.M.
Alternate Morning Professor of Belgrave and Beccles Chapele.
The Editor has endeavored to compress in the notes the most useful remarks of all the commentators on this play, and has made numerous references to the works of modern critics, whom the force, either of single words or of idiomatical expressions, has been illustrated.
James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row.

HISTORY PHILOSOPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution.

By GEORGE MILLER, D.D. M.R.I.A.
Formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
"His work possesses a unity of subject, harmony of proportions, and connexion of parts, that render it not merely the best modern history in our language, but the only one from which a student can obtain a systematic view of the progress of civilization." —*Foreign Quarterly.*
James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row.

THE WRONGS OF THE CAFFRE NATION. A NARRATIVE. BY JUSTUS WITH an Appendix, containing Lord Clarendon's Despatches to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

"Auferre, trucidare, rapere falsis nominibus imperium, atque ubi solent facies parentis, aciem." —*Tacitus.*
"To all persons who feel any interest in the honour of Britain, and who do not desire that its name may descend to posterity with the same infamy that attaches to the country of Cortes and Pizarro, we recommend the perusal of this work." —*Globe.*
James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row.

REMAINS OF ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq., of Dublin, M.R.I.A.; containing Essays, chiefly explanatory of Christian Doctrine, and confidential Letters, with private Papers, illustrative of the Writer's Character, Sentiments, and Life. The Preface, by the Editor, contains an Answer to the Rev. T. Kelly's Letter in the Christian Observer for August, 1835.

8vo., a Second Edition of Vols. I. and II., uniform in size and price.
James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row.

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS of the ATTRIBUTES OF GOD, from the Facts and Laws of the Physical Universe, being the Foundation of Natural and Religious Theology.

By JOHN MACCULLOCH, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. F.G.S. &c. &c.
"We cannot refrain, while we are at all on the subject of natural religion, from recommending this work. Dr. Macculloch's three volumes, entitled 'Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of God,' they are the ripe fruits of long and earnest study, replete with interesting research and multifarious information." —*British Critic*, October.
"The Church of England Quarterly Review for October concludes a long review and analysis of this work in the following terms:— 'The talented writer of this inimitable work is no more; but stupendous is the monument which his genius has erected. Such an exuberance of ability flows through every part of these elaborate volumes, that it is difficult to make a selection for the purposes of a review.'"
James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row.

SPLENDID ANNUAL FOR 1838.

Just published, embellished by Fourteen Engravings, elegantly bound in an entirely new style of morocco, price 1s. 6d.
THE ENGLISH ANNUAL; containing Contributions by the following Eminent Writers:
Mrs. Sheridan. C. Whithead, Esq.
Lady Emmaeline Stuart-Wortley. W. J. Tait.
Miss Mitford. The Author of 'Our Island.'
Mrs. Hemans. The Author of 'Eureka.'
H. Westall, Esq. R.A. G. Southwick, Esq. &c. &c.

Viscountess Fowling. Steep Hill, Isle of Wight.

The Hon. Mrs. Dundas. Lady Elizabeth Courtenay.
Missley Hall. The Wreck.
Lady John Russell. Mableton.
Countess of Blessington. Marchioness of Tavistock.
Westport. Raby Castle.
Lady Vivian. Hilaire, Countess of Nelson.
London: Published by E. Churton, 23, Holles-street; and to be had of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

BETT'S SCHOOL ATLAS.—On the 1st of December, 1837, will appear, Part the First of the above work, containing TWO MAPS beautifully engraved upon Steel, and superioty coloured, price 1l. 6d.; to be continued monthly, and completed in Eight Parts, forming a very cheap and superior Atlas.

Considerable effort has been made to render this Atlas, both as respects accuracy and execution, one of the finest of the present day; and it will be found in other respects superior to any school Atlas extant. The maps are of such a size as to render separate maps of any but the most noted countries superfluous, which, besides curtailing the number, and consequent expense, has the great advantage of giving the student a more correct knowledge of the relative situations of countries.
7, Compton-street, Brunswick-square.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, including the Applications of the Science in the Arts; containing HEAT, LIGHT, and CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE, and NOTATION. Illustrated with 30 Woodcuts.

By THOMAS GRAHAM, F.R.S. L. & Ed.
Professor at the London University College.
Grant's (R.E. M.D.) Outlines of Comparative Anatomy. 8vo. Part IV. Illustrated with Woodcuts. Price 4s. On the 30th inst. will be published, in 18mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth lettered, illustrated with Engravings and Woodcuts.

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE BRITISH ANNUAL, and Epitome of the Progress of Science for 1838.

By Robert D. Thomson, M.D.
B. D. Thomson, Foreign Bookseller & Publisher, 319, Regent-street, London.

This day is published,
INDIA.
RISE and PROGRESS of the BRITISH POWER.

Vol. II. 8vo. Price 11s. 1s. cloth, now complete.
By PETER AUBER, M.R.A.S., late Secretary to the Honourable East India Company.
Comprising the Administrations of Marquess Cornwallis—Lord Teignmouth—Marquess Wellesley—Earl Minto—Marquess Hastings—Earl Amherst—and the Right Honourable Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck; with Original Correspondence.
London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Ludgate-street.

ALMANACS and YEAR-BOOKS for 1838.
Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
Published by Charles Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate-street.

THE BRITISH ALMANAC, extended to 96 pages, and embracing a body of information suited to the Tradesman, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and s. d. the Professional and Upper Classes generally 1 0
The British Working-Man's Almanac, consisting of 48 pages of a smaller size, furnishing information of Practical Utility to those employed in Manufactures, Handicraft, or Agriculture 0 3

The following **ANNUAL WORKS** will also be published under the Superintendence of the Society:

The Companion to the Almanac, or Year-Book of General Information, being the 11th Volume of the Series 2 6
With the **BEVERLY ALMANAC**, bound in cloth 1 0
The Working-Man's Companion, containing information especially calculated to advance the intelligence and better the Condition of the Manufacturing and Agricultural Classes 0 9
In cloth, and lettered 1 4

The Companion to the Almanac from 1828 to 1837, bound together in 5 vols. with a complete Analytical Index for the first eight years 30 0
The Household Year-book for 1835, 1836, and 1837, bound together with an Index 4 0
The Working-Man's Companion for 1835, 1836, and 1837, bound together, with an Index 3 0
The Almanacs will be published on the regular day of Almanac publication, namely, Tuesday, November 31. The Companions and the bound volumes will be published on the 1st of December.

NEW WORKS
Published by Messrs. Saunders & Otley, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

MR. BULWER'S NEW NOVEL.
ERNEST MALTRAVERS.
By the Author of 'Pelham,' 'Kenil,' &c.

THE LADY ANNETT.
By the Author of 'Constance,' 'Rosabel,' &c.

COUNTRY STORIES;
A Sequel to 'Our Village.' By Miss MITFORD.

SOCIETY IN AMERICA.
By Miss MARTINEAU.

MR. BULWER'S ATHENS and the ATHENIANS.
2 vols. 8vo.

TURKEY, GREECE, and MALTA.
By ADOLPHUS SLADE, Esq. Author of 'Travels in the East.'

THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
Second Series.
By the Author of 'Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons.'

MEMORIALS OF MRS. HEMANS.
With Extracts from her Private Letters.
By H. F. CHORLEY.

Agents: for Ireland, J. Cumming, Dublin; for Scotland, Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh.

This day is published, by JOSEPH RICKERBY, Sherbourn-lane, King William-street, City,

THE BOOK OF THE CARTOONS.

In an elegant 8vo. volume, price 10s. 6d.; Large Paper, 14s. half-morocco, gilt.
By the Rev. R. CATTERMOLE, B.D.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by HUME, SMOLLETT, & STEBBING.

In royal 18mo., with Eight Engravings, price 4s. cloth lettered, Vol. I. of the
To be completed in Twenty Monthly Volumes.—Hume, 10; Smollett, 6; Stebbing, 4.
Vol. II. will appear on December 1st.

*A few Copies, India Proofs, on 4to. Colomblie, with Historical Account, 21s.

THE GREEK TESTAMENT, with ENGLISH NOTES.

By the Rev. WILLIAM TROLLOPE, M.A.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with SCRIPTURE PASSAGES.

An ORIGINAL MEMOIR, and SPIRITUAL KEY. *A The best Edition extant.

HORÆ LYRICÆ. POEMS, BY DR. WATTS.

With Life of the Author, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.

Agents for Scotland, OLIVER & BOYD; for Dublin, JOHN CUMMING.

APPROVED CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. Sixth Edition. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Mrs. Markham's History of France. Fourth Edition. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Mrs. Markham's Historical Conversations. 12mo.

Mrs. Markham's Sermons for Children. fcap. 8vo.

Stories for Children, from the History of England. Eleventh Edition. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Gospel Stories for Children. A New Edition. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Progressive Geography. By the Author of 'Stories for Children.' Third Edition. 18mo. 2s.

Conversations on Nature and Art. By a Lady. 12mo. 6s. 6d. bound. Vol. II. is preparing.

Bertha's Journal while on a Visit to her Uncle. Third Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Lady Callcott's History of Spain. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Little Arthur's History of England. By Lady Callcott. A New Edition. 18mo.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

MR. BENTLEY HAS JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

TRADITIONS of CHELSEA COLLEGE;
Including Anecdotes and ADVENTURES of MILITARY LIFE.
By the Rev. G. B. GLEIG.
Author of 'The Subaltern,' 'The Country Curate,' &c. 3 vols.
"We can most conscientiously recommend this interesting work as affording a rich treat to the reader."—*John Bull*.

THE SQUIRE: a Novel.
By the Author of 'The Merchant's Daughter,' 'The Heiress,' &c. 3 vols.
"A clever and attractive novel."—*Athenæum*.

ENGLAND: WITH SKETCHES OF SOCIETY IN THE METROPOLIS.
By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq.
Author of 'The Pilot,' 'The Spy,' &c. Second Edition. 3 vols.
"This work is worthy of a careful perusal. It abounds in curious anecdotes of the most distinguished authors and politicians of the day."—*Sun*.

THE VICAR OF WREXHILL.
By Mrs. TROLLOPE.
Author of 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,' 'Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw,' &c. 3 vols. With 15 illustrations by Herveu.
"A singularly clever book. The conduct of the story is capitally arranged, and the events are extraordinarily striking and real."—*Times*.

THE OLD COMMODORE.
Also, by the same Author.
Third Edition, in 3 vols. 'RATTLIN THE REEFER.'
Edited by CAPTAIN MARRYAT, R.N. C.B.
Author of 'Peter Simple,' 'Jacob Faithful,' &c.
In a few days.

WALSINGHAM, THE GAMBLER.
By CAPTAIN CHAMIER, R.N.
Author of 'Ben Brace,' 'The Arcturion,' &c. 3 vols.

EXCURSIONS IN THE ABRUZZI and NORTHERN PROVINCES of NAPLES.
By the Hon. KEPPEL CRAVEN.
2 vols. post 8vo., with Map and numerous Plates.

THE NABOB'S WIFE.
By the Author of 'Village Reminiscences.' 3 vols.
Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, (Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

This day is published,
THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL.

By the Rev. HOBART CAUNTER, B.D.
With TWENTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS, from Drawings by the late WILLIAM DANIEL, R.A.

Elegantly bound in morocco, price 21s. 1s. or large paper, with proof plates, 31. 12s. 6d.

"In point of binding, gilding, and ornament, the 'Oriental Annual' has hitherto been gorgeous, while its plates are always in a first-rate style, and eminently illustrative of the glorious East. The volume now before us, we are inclined to think, excels in these particulars."—*Monthly Review*.

"It is scarcely possible to imagine a more beautiful book: the binding is perfect."—*Lit. Gazette*.

Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

Now ready, a Second Edition, in one vol. fcap. 8vo., with Portrait, 7s. 6d.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

SIR GEORGE HEAD'S NEW WORK.
Now ready, post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

A CONTINUATION of the HOME TOUR in SCOTLAND, IRELAND, the CHANNEL ISLANDS, and ISLE of MAN.
By SIR GEORGE HEAD.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

HISTORICAL WORKS of HENRY HALLAM, ESQ. F.R.S.
HISTORY of EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.
Seventh Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

The Constitutional History of England. Third Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

An Introduction to the History of Literature, in the XVth, XVIth, and XVIIth Centuries. Vol. I. 8vo. 14s. Vols. II. and III., which complete the Work, are in preparation.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, 4th Edition, corrected and improved by the insertion of all the Authorities, and the addition of a copious Index, compressed into one neatly-printed volume, 8vo.

THE BOOK OF THE CHURCH.
By ROBERT SOUTHEY, L.L.D.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

November, 1837.

NEW BOOKS ON THE EVE of PUBLICATION.
By Mr. MURRAY.

THE LIFE, JOURNAL, and CORRESPONDENCE of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.
By his SONS.
4 vols. post 8vo.

THE LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of ADMIRAL EARL HOWE.
By Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart.
With a Portrait, &c. 8vo.

THE MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.
By J. G. WILKINSON.
Illustrated by 400 Woodcuts, and numerous other Plates.
3 vols. 8vo.

ENQUIRIES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS, and the INVESTIGATION of TRUTH.
By JOHN ABERCROMBIE, M.D., Oxon. and Edin.
Eighth Edition. Post 8vo.

TRAVELS IN THE PANJAB, LADAKH, KASHMIR, &c.
By Messrs. MOORCROFT and TREBECK.
2 vols. 8vo. with Map and Plates.

TRAVELS IN ARABIA (OMAN), IN THE PENINSULA OF SINAI, and along the SHORES of the RED SEA.
By Lieut. WELLSTED, F.R.S.
With Map and other Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo.

CONTINUATION of the HOME TOUR
Through various Parts of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, including the CHANNEL ISLANDS, and ISLE of MAN.
By Sir GEORGE HEAD. Post 8vo.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

October, 1837.

TO PEDESTRIANS, SPORTSMEN, ETC.
PATENT Pedometers for the Waistcoat Pocket, at FAYN'S, 163, New Bond-street.
Pedometers for the Ladies.

ALLNUTTS' FRUIT LOZENGES.
For COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS, &c. prepared solely from the Black Currant, by ALLNUTT & Son, Queen Street, Portsea, and sold in boxes, at 1s. 1d. each.
May be had, Wholesale and Retail, at Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton & Co. Bow Church-yard; Botter, Ches-side; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Johnson, Cornhill; Sanger, Oxford-street; Savory & Moore, Regent-street; Newbery & Sons, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; and by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

DINNEFORD'S INDIAN TONIC, for Weak Stomachs, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Affections, and Constitutional Debility.
Of Medicines in general use, there are none perhaps more valuable than safe and effective tonics; they improve and invigorate the constitution when impaired by the effects of climate, long use of medicine, protracted disease, or the ordinary decay of nature.—The Indian Tonic is a preparation of aromatics indigenous to the East Indies, where their combined effects have been witnessed for many years by a Physician of extensive practice in all complaints arising from weak stomachs, loss of appetite, indigestion, nervous affections, and general debility. To elderly persons it imparts a genial warmth, and gives a tone and vigour to the constitution. In alleviating sea-sickness it has been found most successful.

Prepared only by Dinneford, Chemist, No. 172, New Bond-street. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each; and sold by Sanger, 130, Oxford-street; Johnson, 66, Cornhill; Burdell, 150, Strand; and by most of the respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Wholesale agents, Sutton & Co. Bow Church-yard; and Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS COMPLETE.

In one volume 8vo., bound in cloth, price 11. 1s.

THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS

OF

THE PICKWICK CLUB.

BY "BOZ."

With 43 Illustrations, by "PHIZ."

In one volume square 16mo., neatly bound,

MORALS FROM THE CHURCHYARD, in a Series of Cheerful Fables for the Youth of both Sexes, with Eight beautifully engraved Illustrations on Wood, from Designs by H. K. BROWNE.

In one volume square 18mo., neatly bound,

THE JUVENILE BUDGET; or, Stories for Little Readers; chiefly collected from the 'Juvenile Forget Me-Not.' By Mrs. S. C. HALL. With Six Illustrations by H. K. BROWNE.

In one volume small 8vo., neatly bound,

A VISIT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM; containing a familiar Description of every Object of Interest in the various Departments of that Establishment, with numerous Illustrations.

In one volume small 8vo., cloth boards,

REGAL RECORDS; or, a Chronicle of the Coronations of the QUEENS REGNANT OF ENGLAND. Compiled from contemporary Accounts and Official Documents. By J. R. PLANCHÉ, F.S.A., with numerous Illustrations.

Fourth Edition, in one volume small 8vo., price 3s. boards,

SKETCHES OF YOUNG LADIES; in which these interesting Members of the Animal Kingdom are classified according to their Instincts, Habits, and general Characteristics. By 'QUIZ.' With Six Illustrations by 'PHIZ.'

The Busy Young Lady—Romantic Young Lady—Matter-of-Fact Young Lady—Young Lady who sings—Plain Young Lady—Evangelical Young Lady—Manly Young Lady—Literary Young Lady—Young Lady who is engaged—Petting Young Lady—Natural Historian Young Lady—Indirect Young Lady—Stupid Young Lady—Hyperbolic Young Lady—Interesting Young Lady—Abstemious Young Lady—Whimsical Young Lady—Sincere Young Lady—Affirmative Young Lady—Natural Young Lady—Clever Young Lady—Mysterious Young Lady—Lazy Young Lady—Young Lady from School.

Second Edition, corrected, one volume royal 16mo., neatly bound, price 5s. 6d.

CHESS FOR BEGINNERS, in a Series of Progressive Lessons, showing the most approved Method of beginning and ending the Game, together with various Situations and Check Mates. By WILLIAM LEWIS, Author of several Works on the Game, with Twenty-four Diagrams printed in colours.

A FEW WORDS ON A FEW WINES; containing Choice of Wine—Management of Wine—Treatment of Bottled Wine—Drinking Wine. Price 1s.

SKETCHES BY BOZ.

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, UNIFORM WITH THE 'PICKWICK PAPERS.'

On the 1st of November, No. I., to be completed in 20 Monthly Numbers, 8vo., price 1s. each,

SKETCHES BY "BOZ;"

ILLUSTRATIVE OF EVERY-DAY LIFE AND EVERY-DAY PEOPLE.

A New Edition, comprising both Series, and embellished with Forty Illustrations, by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 186, STRAND, LONDON.

WEBSTER'S

ACTING NATIONAL DRAMA,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

DRAMATIC AUTHORS' SOCIETY.

This Edition comprises every successful New Play, Farce, Melodrama, &c., produced at the London Theatres, correctly printed from the Prompter's Copy.

A NUMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FORTNIGHT, PRICE SIXPENCE, (the more expensive Copyrights, One Shilling).

Each Play will be illustrated by an Engraving of the most interesting Scene, taken during the Representation, by PIERCE EGAN the Younger.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

1. The Two Figaros.
2. The Country Squire.
3. The Queer Subject.
4. The Sentinel.
5. The Modern Orpheus.
6. A Peculiar Position.
7. Walter Tyrrel.

8. The Tiger at large.
9. THE BRIDAL, price 1s.
10. My Young Wife and my Old Umbrella.
11. The Middle Temple.
12. Riquet with the Tuft.

[The above 12 Numbers form Vol. I., with a Portrait of J. R. Planché, F.S.A., price 7s. in boards.]

13. A Quarter to Nine.
14. Blanche of Jersey.
15. The Bottle Imp.
16. Court Favour.
17. The Spitfire.
18. RORY O'MORE.
19. Advice Gratis.

LONDON: CHAPMAN & HALL, 186, STRAND; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

NEW WORKS PREPARING, AND JUST PUBLISHED,

By MR. COLBURN, of Great Marlborough Street.

MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS;

Including a Variety of Correspondence, and Anecdotes of her Circle.

By MISS SHERIDAN.

N.B. Communications of Letters and Papers intended for this Work, are requested to be forwarded as soon as possible to the care of Mr. Colburn.

JANE LOMAX;

By the Author of 'Brambletye House,' 'Reuben Apsley,' &c. 3 vols.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

By the Author of 'Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons,' 'The Great Metropolis,' &c. 2 vols. post 8vo.

"The amusing and instructive work which has just been given to the world under the above title, by the well-known author of 'Random Recollections,' must, we imagine, be received with peculiar satisfaction by one very extensive and important class of the community—the attorneys—who would do well immediately to adopt it as their *rade mecum*,—at least as relates to the ticklish and difficult question of the choice of counsel in the cases they may have to bring into Court. For this choice should by no means depend in every case on the precise grade which the Counsel holds in his profession, but rather on the peculiar points and features of the case to be argued. And in this point of view solicitors will find the work we refer to peculiarly useful, since its chief merit and value consist in the care and discrimination with which it points out the peculiar forte as well as foible of each individual treated of—whether he excels most in argument or in legal knowledge, or in addressing the passions or the judgment—whether he is strongest in an appeal to the jury, or a reply to his opposing Counsel, or the cross-examination of a witness, &c. &c. All these points are of great importance in determining the choice of an advocate, and to set forth and settle these points is the chief aim and attainment of this work, which has long been a desideratum in our current literature."—*Globe*.

MARY RAYMOND AND OTHER NOVELETTES.

By MRS. CHARLES GORE, Authoress of 'Mothers and Daughters,' &c. 3 vols.

TRAVELS IN CIRCASSIA,
KRIM TARTARY, &c. in 1836-7.

Including a Voyage round the Coast of the Black Sea.

By EDMUND SPENCER, Esq.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Map of the Black Sea, and numerous Illustrations, bound.

"Mr. Spencer's work is likely to be the most attractive book of travels of the season."—*Times*.

ETHEL CHURCHILL; OR, THE TWO BRIDES.

A STORY OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.

By the Authoress of 'The Improvisatrice.' In 3 vols. post 8vo.

"Such a record of female sentiment and passion as has hardly been published since the days of 'Corinne.'"—*Times*.

STORIES OF SPANISH LIFE.

Edited by LIEUT.-COLONEL CRAWFORD, Grenadier Guards. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

"These volumes are a welcome and valuable addition to English literature, giving by far the best view of Spanish life we have yet met with."—*Spectator*.

PASCAL BRUNO: A SICILIAN STORY.

Edited by THEODORE HOOK, Esq. 1 vol. post 8vo.

"Mr. Hook deserves the thanks of all readers of romance for introducing to the English public this capital tale of surprise and adventure."—*Athenæum*.

THE CITY OF THE SULTAN;

Or, DOMESTIC LIFE IN TURKEY.

By MISS PARDOE. A new and revised Edition, in 3 vols. small 8vo., with all the Illustrations.

Also, NEW EDITIONS of

HUMAN LIFE.

By the Author of 'Tremaine' and 'De Vere.' 3 vols.

"A most delightful work, abounding, like 'Tremaine,' in beautiful descriptions, and, like 'De Vere,' in strong and lively pictures of human character in the different varieties of life."—*Messenger*.

CAPT. MARRYAT'S NEW NAVAL NOVEL,

SNARLEY YOW; or, The DOG FIEND. 3 vols.

"This is a work in a completely new style, and full of spirit it is. The dash of historic character gives great effect to the wild and animated narrative."—*Literary Gazette*.CHATEAUBRIAND'S SKETCHES OF THE
LITERATURE OF ENGLAND.

Second Edition, 2 vols. 24s.

"There has not appeared, for a long time, any work so calculated to pique the curiosity of the literary world as the new production of the celebrated Chateaubriand, in which he discusses the merits of Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, and the whole gallery of ancient as well as modern English writers; drawing the most curious comparisons and analogies."—*Globe*.

THE LIFE OF SIR EDWARD COKE,

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I.;

WITH MEMOIRS OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

By C. W. JOHNSON, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.

"A work not merely valuable to members of Mr. Johnson's own profession, but interesting and amusing to the general reader."—*Athenæum*.

UNCLE HORACE.

By the Authoress of 'Sketches of Irish Character,' 'The Buccaneer,' &c. In 3 vols. post 8vo.

"This novel will assuredly rank with the best of our works of fiction. The hero, Uncle Horace, is a grand specimen of the wealthy and independent British merchant."—*Calcutta Mercury*.

PASCAL BRUNO: A SICILIAN STORY.

Edited by THEODORE HOOK, Esq. 1 vol. post 8vo.

"Mr. Hook deserves the thanks of all readers of romance for introducing to the English public this capital tale of surprise and adventure."—*Athenæum*.

THE CITY OF THE SULTAN;

Or, DOMESTIC LIFE IN TURKEY.

By MISS PARDOE. A new and revised Edition, in 3 vols. small 8vo., with all the Illustrations.

Also, NEW EDITIONS of

HUMAN LIFE.

By the Author of 'Tremaine' and 'De Vere.' 3 vols.

"A most delightful work, abounding, like 'Tremaine,' in beautiful descriptions, and, like 'De Vere,' in strong and lively pictures of human character in the different varieties of life."—*Messenger*.

CAPT. MARRYAT'S NEW NAVAL NOVEL,

SNARLEY YOW; or, The DOG FIEND. 3 vols.

"This is a work in a completely new style, and full of spirit it is. The dash of historic character gives great effect to the wild and animated narrative."—*Literary Gazette*.

THE PEERES;

Or, THE DAYS OF FOX.

Edited by LADY CHARLOTTE BURY.

"This is an extraordinarily clever book. In the course of the work we are introduced to the private lives of Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Lord Grey, and all the illustrious characters of that memorable era."—*Dispatch*.

THE FORTRESS OF FENESTRELLA;

Or, CAPTIVITY CAPTIVE. 2 vols.

"One of the most ingenious, imaginative, and interesting fictions that has come under our notice."—*Morning Post*.